State of Iowa

Iowa Administrative Code Supplement

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The Iowa Administrative Code Supplement is published biweekly pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.6. The Supplement contains replacement chapters to be inserted in the loose-leaf Iowa Administrative Code (IAC) according to instructions included with each Supplement. The replacement chapters incorporate rule changes which have been adopted by the agencies and filed with the Administrative Rules Coordinator as provided in Iowa Code sections 7.17 and 17A.4 to 17A.6. To determine the specific changes in the rules, refer to the Iowa Administrative Bulletin bearing the same publication date.

In addition to the changes adopted by agencies, the replacement chapters may reflect objection to a rule or a portion of a rule filed by the Administrative Rules Review Committee (ARRC), the Governor, or the Attorney General pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.4(6); an effective date delay imposed by the ARRC pursuant to section 17A.4(7) or 17A.8(9); rescission of a rule by the Governor pursuant to section 17A.4(8); or nullification of a rule by the General Assembly pursuant to Article III, section 40, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

The Supplement may also contain replacement pages for the IAC Index or the Uniform Rules on Agency Procedure.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR UPDATING THE

IOWA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Agency names and numbers in bold below correspond to the divider tabs in the IAC binders. New and replacement chapters included in this Supplement are listed below. Carefully remove and insert chapters accordingly.

Editor's telephone (515)281-3355 or (515)242-6873

Agriculture and Land Stewardship Department[21]

Replace Chapter 64

Economic Development Authority[261]

Replace Analysis
Remove Reserved Chapters 48 and 49
Insert Chapter 48 and Reserved Chapter 49
Replace Chapter 59
Replace Chapter 68
Replace Chapters 173 to 175

Education Department[281]

Replace Chapter 43

Public Health Department[641]

Replace Chapter 29

Medicine Board[653]

Replace Analysis
Remove Reserved Chapters 18 to 20
Insert Chapter 18 and Reserved Chapters 19 and 20

Veterans Affairs, Iowa Department of[801]

Replace Chapter 1

Labor Services Division[875]

Replace Chapter 10
Replace Chapter 26

CHAPTER 64
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

[Appeared as Ch 1, 1973 IDR]
[Ch 16, IAC 7/1/75 renumbered as 11.3, 12.1 to 12.33, and 16.24 and 16.25 renumbered 16.6 and 16.7 as per written instructions from Ag. Dept. 10/11/77]
[Prior to 7/27/88, see Agriculture Department 30—Ch 16]

21—64.1(163) Reporting disease. Whenever any person or persons who shall have knowledge of the existence of any infectious or contagious disease, such disease affecting the animals within the state or resulting in exposure thereto, which may prove detrimental to the health of the animals within the state, it shall be the duty of such person or persons to report the same in writing to the State Veterinarian, Bureau of Animal Industry, Wallace State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, who shall then take such action as deemed necessary for the suppression and prevention of such disease. The diseases as classified by the Office International Des Epizooties are included. The following named diseases are infectious or contagious and the diagnosis or suspected diagnosis of any of these diseases in animals must be reported promptly to the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship by the veterinarian making the diagnosis or suspected diagnosis:

64.1(1) *Multiple species diseases.*

- Anthrax
- Aujeszky's disease
- Bluetongue
- Brucellosis (Brucella abortus)
- Brucellosis (Brucella melitensis)
- Brucellosis (Brucella suis)
- Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever
- Echinococcosis/hydatidosis
- Epizootic haemorrhagic disease
- Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)
- Foot and mouth disease
- Heartwater
- Japanese encephalitis
- Johne's disease
- Leptospirosis
- New world screwworm (Cochliomyia hominivorax)
- Old world screwworm (Chrysomya bezziana)
- Q fever
- Rabies
- Rift Valley fever
- Rinderpest
- Surra (Trypanosoma evansi)
- Trichinellosis
- Tularemia
- Vesicular stomatitis
- West Nile fever

64.1(2) *Cattle diseases.*

- Bovine anaplasmosis
- Bovine babesiosis
- Bovine genital campylobacteriosis
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- Bovine tuberculosis
- Bovine viral diarrhoea
- Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
- Enzootic bovine leukosis

- Haemorrhagic septicaemia
- Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis
- Lumpy skin disease
- Theileriosis
- Trichomonosis
- Trypanosomosis (tsetse-transmitted)

64.1(3) *Swine diseases.*

- African swine fever
- Classical swine fever
- Nipah virus encephalitis
- Porcine cysticercosis
- Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
- Swine vesicular disease
- Transmissible gastroenteritis

64.1(4) *Sheep and goat diseases.*

- Caprine arthritis/encephalitis
- Contagious agalactia
- Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
- Enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis)
- Maedi-visna
- Nairobi sheep disease
- Ovine epididymitis (Brucella ovis)
- Peste des petits ruminants
- Salmonellosis (S. abortusovis)
- Scrapie
- Sheep pox and goat pox

64.1(5) *Equine diseases.*

- African horse sickness
- Contagious equine metritis
- Dourine
- Equine encephalomyelitis (Western)
- Equine infectious anaemia
- Equine influenza
- Equine piroplasmosis
- Equine rhinopneumonitis
- Equine viral arteritis
- Glanders
- Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis

64.1(6) *Avian diseases.*

- Avian chlamydiosis
- Avian infectious bronchitis
- Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
- Avian mycoplasmosis (M. gallisepticum)
- Avian mycoplasmosis (M. synoviae)
- Duck virus hepatitis
- Fowl cholera
- Fowl typhoid
- Highly pathogenic avian influenza and low pathogenic avian influenza in poultry
- Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
- Marek’s disease
- Newcastle disease
- Pullorum disease

- Turkey rhinotracheitis

64.1(7) *Lagomorph diseases.*

- Myxomatosis
- Rabbit haemorrhagic disease

64.1(8) *Fish diseases.*

- Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
- Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
- Gyrodactylosis (Gyrodactylus salaris)
- Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
- Infectious salmon anaemia
- Koi herpesvirus disease
- Red sea bream iridoviral disease
- Spring viraemia of carp
- Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia

64.1(9) *Mollusc diseases.*

- Infection with abalone herpes-like virus
- Infection with Bonamia exitiosa
- Infection with Bonamia ostreae
- Infection with Marteilia refringens
- Infection with Perkinsus marinus
- Infection with Perkinsus olseni
- Infection with Xenohaliotis californiensis

64.1(10) *Crustacean diseases.*

- Crayfish plague (Aphanomyces astaci)
- Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
- Infectious myonecrosis
- Taura syndrome
- White spot disease
- White tail disease
- Yellowhead disease

64.1(11) *Amphibian diseases.*

- Infection with Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis
- Infection with ranavirus

64.1(12) *Other diseases.*

- Camel pox
- Chronic wasting disease
- Leishmaniosis

Reporting is required for any case or suspicious case of an animal having any disease that may be caused by bioterrorism, epidemic or pandemic disease, or novel or highly fatal infectious agents or biological toxins and that might pose a substantial risk of a significant number of animal fatalities, incidents of acute short-term illness in animals, or incidents of permanent or long-term disability in animals.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1, 163.2, 189A.12, 189A.13 and 197.5.

[**ARC 9102B**, IAB 9/22/10, effective 9/1/10; **ARC 0230C**, IAB 7/25/12, effective 8/29/12]

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[Filed ARC 0230C (Notice ARC 0140C, IAB 5/30/12), IAB 7/25/12, effective 8/29/12]

21—64.2(163) Disease prevention and suppression. Whenever the chief of division of animal industry shall have knowledge of an outbreak of any contagious, infectious or communicable disease among domestic animals in the state, the chief of the division of animal industry shall take such action as necessary for the prevention and suppression of such disease, including establishment, enforcement and maintenance of quarantines. The chief of the division of animal industry is authorized and empowered to obtain assistance of any peace officer.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1 and 163.10.

21—64.3(163) Duties of township trustees and health board. Whenever notice is given to the trustees of a township or to a local board of health that animals are suspected of being affected with or having been exposed to any contagious, infectious or communicable disease, they may impose such restrictions as deemed necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. It shall be the duty of such township trustees or local boards to immediately notify the chief of division of animal industry.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.17.

21—64.4(163) "Exposed" defined. An animal must be considered as "exposed" when it has stood in a stable with, or been in contact with, any animal known to be affected with a contagious, infectious or transmissible disease; or if placed in a stable, yard or other enclosure where such diseased animal or animals have been kept unless such stable, yard or other enclosure has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after containing animals so affected.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.5(163) Sale of vaccine. No attenuated or live culture vaccine or virus shall be sold or offered for sale at retail except to a licensed veterinarian of this state, nor shall it be administered to any livestock or poultry except by a licensed veterinarian of the state of Iowa. This does not apply to the sale of and administration of virulent classical swine fever virus when sold to and administered by valid permit holders for its use on hogs owned by themselves on their own premises.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.
[**ARC 0230C**, IAB 7/25/12, effective 8/29/12]

21—64.6(163) "Quarantine" defined. The term "quarantine" shall be construed to mean the perfect isolation of all diseased or suspected animals from contact with other animals as well as the exclusion of other animals from yards, stables, enclosures or grounds where suspected or diseased animals are or have been kept.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.7(163) Chiefs of Iowa and U.S. animal industries to cooperate. The department of agriculture and land stewardship hereby authorizes and directs the chief of division of animal industry to cooperate with the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in all regulations for the prevention, control and eradication of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals in the state of Iowa.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.8(163) Animal blood sample collection. Any animal slaughtered in Iowa is subject to having blood samples taken in order to determine whether the animal is infected with an infectious or contagious disease. Upon written notification from the department or from the United States Department of Agriculture, the management of a slaughter facility shall provide for or permit the collection of blood samples for testing from any animal confined at or being slaughtered at such a facility.

If the department or the United States Department of Agriculture chooses to place government employees or private contractors in the facility for the purpose of collecting the blood samples, neither the facility nor the management of the facility shall charge a fee for providing such access. In addition, the slaughter facility shall provide blood collectors access to facilities routinely available to plant employees such as rest rooms, lockers, break rooms, lunchrooms, and storage facilities to facilitate blood collection in the same manner and on the same terms as the facility provides access to the facility to meat inspectors employed by the department or the Food Safety Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

21—64.9 Reserved.

[July 1952 IDR; File 6/3/55; Amended 3/12/62]
[Filed 12/21/76, Notice 11/3/76—published 1/12/77, effective 2/17/77]
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[Filed ARC 0230C (Notice ARC 0140C, IAB 5/30/12), IAB 7/25/12, effective 8/29/12]

GLANDERS AND FARCY CONTROL

21—64.10(163) Preventing spread of glanders. No person owning or having the care or custody of any animal affected with glanders or farcy, or which there is a reason to believe is affected with said disease, shall lead, drive or permit such animal to go on or over any public grounds, unenclosed lands, street, road, public highway, lane or alley; or permit such animal to drink at any public watering trough, pail or spring, or keep such diseased animal in any enclosure in or from which such diseased animal may come in contact with, or in proximity to, any animal not affected with such disease.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.20.

21—64.11(163) Disposal of diseased animal. Whenever any animal affected with glanders dies or is destroyed the carcass of such animal shall be burned immediately.

As glanders is transmissible to human beings great care must be exercised in handling diseased animals or carcasses.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.12(163) Glanders quarantine. It shall be the duty of the chief of division of animal industry to maintain quarantine on all animals affected with glanders until such animals have been destroyed by consent of the owner or otherwise, and carcasses disposed of in accordance with 21—64.11(163) and the premises where the same have been kept thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.2.

21—64.13(163) Tests for glanders and farcy. In suspected cases of glanders and farcy the most efficient field test is the intrapalpebral mallein test, and as valuable aids to diagnosis the mallein Strass' agglutination and precipitation tests shall be recognized.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.14 Reserved.

[Filed 6/3/55]
[Filed emergency 7/8/88 after Notice 6/1/88—published 7/27/88, effective 7/8/88]

BLACKLEG CONTROL

21—64.15(163) Blackleg. Upon the appearance of an outbreak of blackleg on any premises all calves and yearlings on the premises should be promptly immunized. All carcasses of animals dead of blackleg must be burned intact without removal of the hide. Such carcasses may be disposed of by removal within 24 hours by the operator of a regularly licensed rendering plant. In the event that the owner of any animal dead from blackleg neglects or refuses to make such disposition of the carcass or carcasses as indicated above, then in such cases the disposal shall be handled in accordance with 21—61.33(163).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 167.18 and 163.2.

21—64.16 Reserved.

[Filed 6/3/55]
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[Filed emergency 7/8/88 after Notice 6/1/88—published 7/27/88, effective 7/8/88]

DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION OF DISEASES

21—64.17(163) Notification of chief of animal industry. It shall be the duty of any city or local board of health or township trustees, whenever notice is given of animals being affected with rabies, glanders, scabies, classical swine fever or any contagious or infectious disease or having been exposed to the same, to promptly notify the state veterinarian.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.17.
[**ARC 0230C**, IAB 7/25/12, effective 8/29/12]

21—64.18 to **64.22** Reserved.

[Filed 6/3/55]
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[Filed ARC 0230C (Notice ARC 0140C, IAB 5/30/12), IAB 7/25/12, effective 8/29/12]

RABIES CONTROL

21—64.23(163) Rabies—exposed animals. Whenever rabies is known to exist in any community it shall be the duty of all owners of dogs or other exposed animals to immediately confine such dogs or animals securely to prevent them from spreading the infection should they develop the disease.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 351.39.

21—64.24(163) Rabies quarantine. When quarantine is established in any community on account of the existence of rabies all dogs not confined or muzzled shall be promptly destroyed.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 351.40.

21—64.25(351) Control and prevention of rabies.

64.25(1) *Antirabies vaccine.*

a. Vaccines and immunization procedures recommended in the Compendium of Animal Rabies Vaccines prepared by the National Association of Public Health Veterinarians, Inc. are approved by the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship.

b. Reserved.

64.25(2) *Tag and certificate.*

a. The veterinarian shall issue a tag with the numerical number thereon and the certificate of vaccination shall designate the tag number.

b. Each rabies vaccination certificate issued by the veterinarian must be an Official Rabies Vaccination Certificate approved by the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 351.35.

21—64.26 to **64.29** Reserved.

[Filed 6/3/55, amended 7/13/65, 3/21/67]
[Filed 4/17/87, Notice 3/11/87—published 5/6/87, effective 6/10/87]
[Filed emergency 7/8/88 after Notice 6/1/88—published 7/27/88, effective 7/8/88]

SCABIES OR MANGE CONTROL

21—64.30(163) Scabies or mange quarantine. Whenever the state veterinarian shall have knowledge of any horses, cattle, sheep or swine affected with scabies or mange, owners of any horses, cattle, sheep or swine affected shall medicate the animals at intervals the state veterinarian deems necessary with a method approved by the state veterinarian.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 166A.8.
[**ARC 9102B**, IAB 9/22/10, effective 9/1/10]

21—64.31 Reserved.

[Filed 6/3/55]
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DISEASE CONTROL AT FAIRS AND EXHIBITS

21—64.32(163) State fairgrounds—disinfection of livestock quarters. It shall be the duty of the chief of division of animal industry to supervise the disinfection of all buildings, stalls and pens at the state fairgrounds just prior to the opening of such fair and to supervise the disinfecting daily of hog pens and such other enclosures.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.33(163) County fairs—disinfection of livestock quarters. It shall be the duty of all secretaries of all county fairs or exhibitions of livestock in the state of Iowa, excepting the Iowa state fair, to supervise the disinfecting of all buildings, stalls and pens prior to the opening of such county fair or exhibition of livestock and to disinfect hog pens and all such enclosures daily during such fairs and exhibitions.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.34(163) Health requirements for exhibition of livestock, poultry and birds at the state fair, district shows and exhibitions.

64.34(1) *General requirements.* All animals, poultry and birds intended for any exhibition will be considered under quarantine and not eligible for showing until the owner or agent presents an official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. The certificate must be issued by an accredited veterinarian within 30 days (14 days for sheep) prior to the date of entry; and must indicate that the veterinarian has inspected the animals, poultry or birds and any nurse stock that accompany them, and that they are apparently free from symptoms of any infectious disease (including warts, ringworm, footrot, draining abscesses and pinkeye) or any communicable disease. Individual Certificates of Veterinary Inspection will not be required in certain classes, if the division superintendent for the exhibition has made prior arrangements with the official fair veterinarian to have all animals and birds inspected on arrival.

64.34(2) *Breeding cattle.*

a. Tuberculosis. Cattle originating from a USDA accredited-free state or zone may be exhibited without other testing requirements when accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that lists individual official identification. Cattle from a herd or area under quarantine for tuberculosis may not be exhibited. Cattle from a state or zone which is not a USDA accredited-free state or zone must meet the following requirements:

(1) Have had an individual animal test conducted within 60 days of the exhibition; or

(2) Originate from a tuberculosis accredited-free herd, with the accredited herd number and date of last test listed on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection; and

(3) Have been issued a preentry permit from the state veterinarian's office.

b. Brucellosis.

(1) Native Iowa cattle originating from a herd not under quarantine may be exhibited when accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that lists individual official identification.

(2) Cattle originating outside the state must meet one of the following requirements:

1. Originate from brucellosis class "free" states, accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that lists individual official identification; or

2. Be beef heifers under 24 months of age and dairy heifers under 20 months of age which are official brucellosis vaccinates, accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that lists the official calfhood vaccination tattoo and individual official identification; or

3. Be animals of any age that originate from a herd not under quarantine, accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that lists a report of a negative brucellosis test conducted within 30 days prior to opening date of exhibition and individual official identification; or

4. Originate from a certified brucellosis-free herd, accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that lists individual official identification, herd number, and date of last test; or

5. Be calves under six months of age, accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that lists individual official identification.

(3) All brucellosis tests must have been confirmed by a state-federal laboratory. All nurse cows which accompany calves to be exhibited must meet the health requirements set forth in 64.34(2)*"b."*

(4) All cattle originating from states not classified as "free" for brucellosis must have been issued a preentry permit from the state veterinarian's office.

64.34(3) *Market beef cattle.* Steers and beef-type heifers exhibited in market classes must be accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, showing individual official identification for each animal, and must originate from a herd not under quarantine.

64.34(4) *Swine.* All swine must originate from a herd or area not under quarantine and must be individually identified on a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. Plastic tags issued by 4-H officials may be substituted for an official metal test tag, when an additional identification (ear notch) is also recorded on the test chart and Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. All identification is to be recorded on the pseudorabies test chart and the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

a. Brucellosis. All breeding swine six months of age and older must:

(1) Originate from a brucellosis class "free" state; or

(2) Originate from a brucellosis validated herd with herd certification number and date of last test listed on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection; or

(3) Have a negative brucellosis test conducted within 60 days prior to show and confirmed by a state-federal laboratory.

b. Aujeszky's Disease (pseudorabies)—all swine.

(1) Native Iowa swine. Exhibitors of native Iowa swine that originate from a Stage IV or lower-status county must present a test record and Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that indicate that each swine has had a negative test for pseudorabies within 30 days prior to the show (individual show regulations may have more restrictive time restrictions), regardless of the status of the herd, and that show individual official identification. Exhibitors of native Iowa swine that originate from a Stage V county must present a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that lists individual official identification. No

pseudorabies testing requirements will be necessary for native Iowa swine that originate from Stage V counties. Electronic identification will not be considered official identification for exhibition purposes.

(2) Swine originating outside Iowa. All exhibitors must present a test record and Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that indicate that each swine has had a negative test for pseudorabies within 30 days prior to the show (individual show regulations may have more restrictive time restrictions), regardless of the status of the herd, and that show individual official identification. Electronic identification will not be considered official identification for exhibition purposes.

64.34(5) *Sheep and goats.* All sheep and goats must be individually identified and a record of the identification noted on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and must originate from a herd or flock not under quarantine. Any evidence of club lamb fungus, draining abscesses, ringworm, footrot, sore mouth or any other contagious disease shall eliminate the animal from the show. The Certificate of Veterinary Inspection for sheep shall require clinical inspection by an accredited veterinarian within 14 days (30 days for goats) prior to date of entry to exhibition grounds.

a. Sheep and goats—scrapie. All sexually intact sheep must be identified with an individual scrapie flock of origin identification tag, and this number must be listed on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

All sexually intact goats must be identified with an individual scrapie flock of origin identification tag or by an official registered tattoo, and one of these numbers must be listed on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. The Certificate of Veterinary Inspection must also include a statement certifying the herd's participation in the scrapie program.

b. Goats—brucellosis and tuberculosis. Goats must be from a state certified brucellosis-free herd or have a record of a negative brucellosis test performed within 90 days of the exhibition. In addition, they must originate from a herd having a negative tuberculosis test within the last 12 months or have a record of a negative tuberculosis test performed within 90 days of exhibition.

64.34(6) *Horses and mules.* Native Iowa horses and mules can be exhibited when accompanied by an individual Certificate of Veterinary Inspection listing individual identification or a description of the individual animals.

All equine, six months of age or older, originating from outside the state shall be accompanied by an official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection listing individual identification or a description of the individual animals; and indicating that each animal in the shipment has had a negative official equine infectious anemia test within 12 months of importation. The testing laboratory, laboratory accession number and date of test must appear on the certificate.

64.34(7) *Poultry and birds.* All poultry exhibited must come from U.S. pullorum-typhoid clean or equivalent flocks; or have had a negative pullorum-typhoid test performed within 90 days of the exhibition by an authorized tester. An approved certificate verifying this status shall accompany the exhibit.

64.34(8) *Dogs and cats.* Dogs and cats exhibited must have current, official rabies vaccination certificates.

64.34(9) *Removal from fair or exhibition.* The veterinary inspector in charge shall order that any livestock, poultry or birds found to be infected with any contagious or infectious disease be removed from the fair or exhibition.

64.34(10) *Cervidae.* For the purposes of this subrule, "Cervidae" means all animals belonging to the Cervidae family, and "CWD susceptible Cervidae" means whitetail deer, blacktail deer, mule deer, red deer, and elk.

a. Native Iowa Cervidae. Native Iowa Cervidae from a herd not under quarantine may be exhibited without additional testing for brucellosis or tuberculosis. CWD susceptible Cervidae intended for exhibition must originate from a herd that has completed at least one year in the CWD monitoring program. Native Iowa Cervidae may be exhibited without other testing requirements when the Cervidae are accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that lists individual official identification and the monitored CWD cervid herd number or certified CWD herd number for CWD susceptible Cervidae, including the status level and anniversary date, and contains the following statement:

"All Cervidae listed on this certificate have been part of the herd of origin for at least one year or were natural additions to the herd. There has been no diagnosis, sign, or epidemiological evidence of chronic wasting disease in this herd for the past year."

b. Cervidae originating outside Iowa. Cervidae that originate outside Iowa must obtain an entry permit from the state veterinarian's office prior to import into Iowa. Cervidae that originate outside Iowa which are six months of age or older must originate from a herd not under quarantine and have been tested negative for Tuberculosis (TB) by the Single Cervical Tuberculin (SCT) test (Cervidae) or by the Cervid TB Stat-Pak test within 90 days of exhibition, or originate from an Accredited Herd (Cervidae), or originate from a Qualified Herd (Cervidae), with test dates shown on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. Herd status and SCT test are according to USDA Tuberculosis Eradication in Cervidae Uniform Methods and Rules, effective January 22, 1999.

Cervidae that originate outside Iowa which are six months of age or older must also have been tested negative for brucellosis within 90 days of exhibition, or originate from a certified brucellosis-free cervid herd, or a cervid class-free status state (brucellosis). This negative test result must be determined by brucellosis tests approved for cattle and bison, and the test must have been conducted in a cooperative state-federal laboratory.

(1) All CWD susceptible Cervidae must have originated from a monitored or certified CWD cervid herd in which the animals have been kept for at least one year or to which the animals were natural additions. The originating herd must have achieved a CWD status equal to completion of three years in an approved CWD monitoring program, and the CWD herd number and enrollment date must be listed on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. Cervidae originating from a herd with a diagnosis, sign, or epidemiological evidence of CWD or from an area under quarantine for chronic wasting disease shall not be exhibited. The following statement must appear on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection:

"All Cervidae listed on this certificate originate from a chronic wasting disease monitored or certified herd in which these animals have been kept for at least one year or to which the animals were natural additions. There has been no diagnosis, sign, or epidemiological evidence of chronic wasting disease in this herd for the past year."

(2) Other Cervidae. For all other Cervidae, the following statement must appear on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection:

"All Cervidae listed on this certificate have been part of the herd of origin for at least one year or were natural additions to this herd. There has been no diagnosis, sign, or epidemiological evidence of chronic wasting disease in this herd for the past year."

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1 and 163.14.

[**ARC 9942B**, IAB 12/28/11, effective 1/1/12; **ARC 0656C**, IAB 3/20/13, effective 3/1/13]

21—64.35(163) Health requirements for exhibition of livestock, poultry and birds at exhibitions. Each county fair shall have an official veterinarian who will inspect all livestock, poultry and birds when they are unloaded or shortly thereafter. No Certificate of Veterinary Inspection will be required on livestock, poultry and birds exhibited at a county 4-H or FFA show. Quarantined animals or animals from quarantined herds cannot be exhibited. Evidence of warts, ringworm, footrot, pinkeye, draining abscesses or any other contagious or infectious condition will eliminate the animal from the show.

64.35(1) *Swine exhibition requirements.* "Swine exhibition" means an exhibit, demonstration, show, or competition involving an event on the state fairgrounds, a county fair, or other exhibition event. The sponsor of the exhibition must retain an Iowa licensed veterinarian to supervise the health of the swine at the exhibition location. The sponsor must electronically file the approved registration form and obtain approval from the state veterinarian at least 30 days before the event. The registration form includes the name of the exhibition and the address and telephone number of its location; the name, address and telephone number of the veterinarian; and the date of the planned exhibition. Sales of swine will not be allowed unless the event has been registered and received approval from the state veterinarian 30 days prior to the event.

64.35(2) *Swine exhibition report required.* The sponsor of the swine exhibition shall electronically submit to the department the approved report form within five business days after the conclusion of the exhibition. The form includes the name of the exhibition and the address and telephone number of its location; the name, address and telephone number of the veterinarian; the date that the exhibition occurred; the name, address and telephone number of the owner of the swine; and the address and telephone number of the premises from which the swine was moved after the exhibition if such premises is a different premises.

64.35(3) *Dogs and cats.* All dogs and cats exhibited in county exhibitions must have a current, official rabies certification.

64.35(4) *Poultry and birds.* Except as provided in this subrule, all poultry exhibited must come from U.S. pullorum-typhoid clean or equivalent flocks; or have had a negative pullorum-typhoid test performed within 90 days of exhibition by an authorized tester. An approved certificate verifying this status shall accompany the exhibit.

However, no testing for salmonella pullorum-typhoid shall be required for "market classes" of poultry, if the poultry are consigned to a slaughter establishment directly from the exhibition. Poultry exhibited in these "market classes" shall be maintained separate and apart from poultry not exempted from the testing requirements. Separate and apart shall include both of the following: holding poultry so that neither poultry nor organic material originating from the poultry has physical contact with other poultry; and poultry exhibited in "market classes" shall be maintained in enclosures at least ten feet apart or separated by an eight-foot high solid partition from all other poultry. Poultry exhibited in "market classes" shall be so declared at the time of entry into this exhibition or before.

All enclosures maintaining poultry shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

64.35(5) *Sheep and goats.* All sexually intact sheep must have an individual scrapie flock of origin identification tag. All sexually intact goats must have an individual scrapie flock of origin identification tag or an official registered tattoo.

64.35(6) *Cervidae.* Native Iowa Cervidae from a herd not under quarantine may be exhibited without additional testing for brucellosis or tuberculosis. CWD susceptible Cervidae intended for exhibition must originate from a herd that has completed at least one year in the CWD monitoring program. Native Iowa Cervidae may be exhibited without other testing requirements when the Cervidae are accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that lists individual official identification and the monitored CWD cervid herd number or certified CWD herd number for CWD susceptible Cervidae, including the status level and anniversary date, and contains the following statement:

"All Cervidae listed on this certificate have been part of the herd of origin for at least one year or were natural additions to the herd. There has been no diagnosis, sign, or epidemiological evidence of chronic wasting disease in this herd for the past year."

64.35(7) *Show veterinarian.* The decision of the show veterinarian shall be final.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1 and 163.14.

[**ARC 9942B**, IAB 12/28/11, effective 1/1/12]

21—64.36 and **64.37** Reserved.

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DISEASE CONTROL BY CONVEYANCES

21—64.38(163) Transportation companies—disinfecting livestock quarters. All railroad and transportation companies are hereby required to provide for proper drainage of all stockyards, pens, alleyways and chutes, and to clean and disinfect the same between April 15 and May 15 of each year and at such other times as may be deemed necessary. All expense incurred for the disinfecting and supervision of same must be paid by the railroad company. The chief of the division of animal industry shall enforce this rule.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.39(163) Livestock vehicles—disinfection. It is hereby ordered by the state of Iowa, secretary of agriculture, that all cars or vehicles that have been used for conveying any animal or animals that have been found to have suffered or are suffering from any contagious or infectious diseases must be cleaned and disinfected thoroughly before leaving the yards where such animal or animals have been unloaded within the state of Iowa.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.40 Reserved.

[Filed 6/3/55]
[Filed emergency 7/8/88 after Notice of 6/1/88—published 7/27/88, effective 7/8/88]

INTRASTATE MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK

21—64.41(163) General. All places where livestock is assembled, either bought or sold for purposes other than immediate slaughter, whether by private sale or public auction, when not under federal supervision must be under state supervision.

64.41(1) The management of all livestock auction markets shall make application for, and obtain a permit from the department to conduct such sales.

64.41(2) Before movement, the livestock shall comply with requirements as set forth below.

64.41(3) Livestock imported for resale shall meet all health requirements governing their admission into the state as set forth in 21—Chapter 65.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1, 163.11, and 163.14.

21—64.42(163) Veterinary inspection.

64.42(1) All livestock markets shall be under the general supervision of the Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, and the direct supervision of the approved veterinary inspector. Markets shall pay inspection fees directly to the veterinary inspector.

64.42(2) The veterinary inspector shall:

a. Examine all livestock moving through the market.

b. Prohibit the sale of any animal deemed to be diseased.

c. Issue quarantines when required, and

d. Supervise the cleaning and disinfection of yards following sales.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.43(163) Swine.

64.43(1) *Brucellosis.* All breeding swine four months of age or over moving through a livestock market or offered for sale or sold by the owner by private treaty must:

a. Originate from a validated herd, or from a validated brucellosis-free state according to Title 9 CFR as amended effective May 23, 1994, and published in the Federal Register, Vol. 59, No. 77, April 21, 1994, or

b. Be proved negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 60 days prior to sale or service and originate from a herd not under quarantine.

All breeding swine showing a positive reaction to a brucellosis test conducted at a livestock market shall be tagged in the left ear with a reactor tag and moved direct to slaughter on permit. The herd of origin shall be placed under quarantine for immediate test. Such quarantine to remain in effect until a complete negative herd test is conducted.

The negative animals from a reactor group disclosed at an auction market can return to the farm of origin under strict quarantine to be tested no sooner than 30 days nor later than 60 days from the date of test.

64.43(2) Reserved.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163A.1 and 163A.3.

21—64.44(163) Farm deer. Rescinded IAB 11/26/03, effective 12/31/03.

21—64.45 and **64.46** Reserved.

[Filed 7/14/64; amended 1/12/66, 5/14/68, 7/9/68, 4/18/73]
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[Filed 11/7/03, Notice 10/1/03—published 11/26/03, effective 12/31/03]

BRUCELLOSIS

21—64.47(163) Definitions as used in these rules.

64.47(1) *"Department"* means the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Wallace State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

64.47(2) *"Federal Office"* means the Animal, Plant and Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.

64.47(3) *"Brucellosis"* means the disease of brucellosis in animals.

64.47(4) *"Brucellosis test"* means the blood serum test for brucellosis, applied in accordance with a technique approved by the department.

64.47(5) *"B.R.T."* means a brucellosis ring test as applied to milk and cream, and used as a presumptive test for locating possible brucellosis infected herds according to a technique approved by the department.

64.47(6) *"Brucellosis test classification"* means the designation of animals tested by the methods of card test or rivanol or any other method approved jointly by the state and federal departments of agriculture.

64.47(7) *"Veterinarian"* means a graduate of an approved veterinary school who is licensed and registered to practice veterinary medicine in this state.

64.47(8) *"Designated animals"* means only the following named bovine animals: beef cattle, dairy cattle, American bison or "buffalo," and their hybrids.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163A.9.

21—64.48 Reserved.

21—64.49(163) Certified brucellosis-free herd. In order to qualify a herd of cattle as brucellosis-free and receive a certificate evidencing same, the owner thereof shall comply with the following requirements:

64.49(1) *Certified brucellosis-free herd.* A herd may qualify for initial certification by a minimum of three consecutive negative milk ring tests (B.R.T.) conducted at not less than 90-day intervals, followed by a negative herd blood test conducted within 90 days after the last negative milk ring test; or at least two consecutive negative blood tests not less than 10 months nor more than 14 months apart. A herd may qualify for recertification by a negative blood test within 60 days of each anniversary date, and the certification period being 12 months. If recertification is not conducted within 60 days following the anniversary date, then certification requirements are the same for initial certification.

64.49(2) *Additions to certified herds.*

a. To certified herds:

(1) From herds with equal status.

(2) From once-tested clean herds. Calf vaccinated animals up to 30 months of age on certificate of vaccination—over 30 months if negative; or nonvaccinated animals on evidence of negative retest not less than 60 days from date of negative herd test.

b. To once-tested clean herds:

(1) From herds with equal or superior status.

(2) From other herds, calfhood vaccinated animals up to 30 months of age on certificate of vaccination; over 30 months, if negative; nonvaccinated animals if tested negative, then segregated and retested negative in not less than 60 days.

64.49(3) The owner or veterinarian shall make a request to the chief, division of animal industry for certification or recertification, for a brucellosis-free herd when the required tests are completed.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.4.

21—64.50(163) Restraining animals. To facilitate the vaccination, taking of blood sample or identifying animals as reactors, it shall be the duty of the owner to confine the animals in a suitable enclosure and to restrain the individual animal in a manner sufficient to permit the veterinarian to perform any of the services required under laws and rules of Iowa.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.4.

21—64.51(163) Quarantines.

64.51(1) Bovine animals classified as reactors shall be quarantined on the premises and not permitted to mingle with other cattle until disposed of for slaughter under a permit issued by the department or its authorized agent.

64.51(2) All bovine animals comprising a herd operating under control Plan A shall be quarantined when one of its members has been classified as a reactor, such quarantine to remain in effect until two consecutive negative brucellosis tests, 30 to 60 days apart, have been made. No animals of such a herd may be moved or sold except to slaughter under permit issued by the department or its authorized agent except that the department in hardship cases may permit the movement of such animals other than to slaughter with quarantines remaining in effect at the new location, together with any new animals with which they may commingle.

64.51(3) Owners of animals tested for brucellosis shall hold the entire herd on the premises until the results of the test are determined.

64.51(4) Notice of quarantine shall be delivered in writing by the department or its authorized agent to the owner or caretaker of all cattle quarantined. A report of such quarantine shall also be filed with the department as prescribed.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 164.15 and 164.19.

21—64.52(163) Identification of bovine animals.

64.52(1) *Identification tag.* Every veterinarian, in conjunction with the testing of any bovine animal for brucellosis or the vaccination of any such animal, shall insert an identification tag of the type approved by the department in the right ear of each animal which is not so identified; provided that in the case of an animal registered with a purebred association, the registry or tattoo number assigned to the animal by such association may be used for identification in lieu of an identification tag.

64.52(2) *Official vaccinates.* An animal vaccinated with RB-51 brucella abortus vaccine must have an official identification tag in the right ear or an individual animal registration tattoo. Additionally, the animal must be tattooed in the right ear with the U.S. Registered Shield and the letter "V," which shall be preceded by a letter "R" and followed by a number corresponding to the last digit of the year in which the animal was vaccinated.

64.52(3) *Reactor identification.* Bovine-reactor cattle eight months of age or over shall be permanently branded with a hot iron on the tailhead over the fourth to the seventh coccygeal vertebrae with the letter "B" not less than two inches nor more than three inches high and shall also be tagged in the left ear with a reactor identification tag approved by the department within 15 days of the date on which they were disclosed as reactors. This subrule shall not apply to official calfhood vaccination as defined in Iowa Code section 164.1. Such vaccinates need not be branded if they react to the brucellosis test until 30 months of age.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 164.11 and 164.12.

[**ARC 9102B**, IAB 9/22/10, effective 9/1/10]

21—64.53(163) Cleaning and disinfection. After any disclosure of reactors to the brucellosis test and following their disposal for slaughter, the owner of such cattle shall be required to clean and disinfect all barns and premises in which said cattle have been held. Such cleaning and disinfection shall be done in accordance with instructions and with a disinfectant approved by the department.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.54(163) Disposal of reactors.

64.54(1) Reactor cattle disclosed in herds operating under Plan A shall be tagged and branded within 15 days of the date the blood samples were taken. In accordance with Iowa law, an additional 30 days will be allowed for slaughter.

64.54(2) All reactors shall be disposed of for slaughter only in plants operating under federal meat inspection or slaughtering establishment approved by the department and must be accompanied by a shipping permit ADE 1-27 issued by an accredited veterinarian.

64.54(3) No cattle shall be disposed of through public sales or sales barns.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.17.

21—64.55(163) Brucellosis tests and reports.

64.55(1) All brucellosis tests conducted at state-federal expense must be performed at a state-federal laboratory as determined by the department.

64.55(2) The department shall approve a veterinarian as eligible to conduct brucellosis tests upon successful completion of a course of training and instruction provided by the department. The department shall specify the standards for maintaining such approval.

64.55(3) All brucellosis tests conducted by a veterinarian must be reported to the department, on forms prescribed, within seven days following completion of such tests. A copy of such tests shall also be given to the herd owner by the veterinarian.

64.55(4) Reports of vaccination shall be rendered by the veterinarian within 30 days in compliance with the regulation. It is from the information on these reports that the owner of the cattle will receive recognition as being under official supervision.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.10.

[**ARC 9102B**, IAB 9/22/10, effective 9/1/10]

21—64.56(163) Suspect animals designated as reactors.

64.56(1) A nonvaccinated animal classified as a suspect on the brucellosis test may be reclassified as a reactor by the veterinarian obtaining the blood sample provided that such an animal is known to have aborted and is from a herd containing reactors.

64.56(2) Animals so designated in 64.38(1) and 64.38(2) will be eligible for indemnity in accordance with the laws and rules governing same.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.57(163) Indemnity not allowed.

64.57(1) No indemnity shall be paid unless the test was previously authorized by proper state or federal authority.

64.57(2) No indemnity may be paid on an animal which was vaccinated when it was more than eight months of age.

64.57(3) Rescinded.

64.57(4) No indemnity may be paid as a result of a test of an official vaccinate less than 30 months of age.

64.57(5) No indemnity may be paid upon reactors unless they are tagged, branded and slaughtered according to the state and federal regulations.

64.57(6) No indemnity may be paid upon cattle entering the state of Iowa which have not met the requirements for entry as breeding or dairy cattle.

64.57(7) No indemnity can be paid on reactors owned by the state or county.

64.57(8) No indemnity may be paid on unregistered reactor bulls, steers or spayed heifers.

64.57(9) No indemnity will be paid for brucellosis reactors when known reactors have been held on the premises for more than 30 days from the date on which they were tagged and branded.

64.57(10) No indemnity will be paid when infected premises have not been cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the department in such a manner as to prevent the further spread of the disease.

64.57(11) No indemnity will be paid if the claimant has failed to comply with any of the requirements of these rules.

64.57(12) No indemnity will be paid on brucellosis reactors disclosed in a herd unless a state-federal cooperative agreement has been signed by the owner prior to conducting the brucellosis test.

64.57(13) No indemnity will be allowed unless all animals comprising the herd, both beef and dairy type, have been subjected to a brucellosis test conducted at the state-federal laboratory.

64.57(14) No indemnity will be paid on any reactors unless they are slaughtered in a plant operating under federal meat inspection and accompanied by a shipping permit ADE 1-27 issued by an accredited veterinarian.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.15.

21—64.58(163) Area testing.

64.58(1) Counties shall be tested in the order that valid petitions are received unless the department shall decide that it is not expedient to make tests in that order.

64.58(2) All provisions of the rules as promulgated under authority of Iowa Code section 164.2 are also in effect for counties designated as under area testing.

64.58(3) An area may be declared modified certified brucellosis-free by the application of two milk tests not less than six months apart, together with a blood test of all milk reacting herds and such other herds as are not included in the milk test. The number of reactors (exclusive of officially calf vaccinated animals under 30 months of age) must not exceed 1 percent of the cattle and the herd infection must not

exceed 5 percent. Infected herds shall be quarantined until they have passed at least two consecutive blood tests not less than 60 days apart.

64.58(4) If testing as outlined in 64.58(3) above reveals an animal infection rate of more than 1 percent, but not over 2 percent and a retest of the infected herds applied within 120 days discloses not more than 1 percent animal infection in not over 5 percent of the herds, the area may then be certified.

64.58(5) If the test of an area as outlined under 64.58(3) results in more than 2 percent reactors, or if a retest of infected herds as under 64.58(3) does not qualify the area for certification, it shall be necessary to make a complete area retest.

64.58(6) Recertification. Areas may be recertified with the application of semiannual milk tests, follow-up blood tests of milk reacting herds and blood tests at three-year intervals on 20 percent of all herds not included in the milk test, if the incidence of infection does not exceed 1 percent of the cattle and 5 percent of the herds under test.

64.58(7) If testing as outlined under 64.58(6) reveals an animal infection rate of more than 1 percent, but not over 2 percent and a retest of the infected herds applied within 120 days discloses not more than 1 percent animal infection in not over 5 percent of the herds, the area may then be certified.

64.58(8) Any area not qualifying for recertification under the provisions of 64.58(7) shall be required to reestablish its certified status through testing procedures as outlined under 64.58(3).

64.58(9) The report of suspicious ring test of any herd shall be cause for a brucellosis test to be made.

64.58(10) The report of negative ring test will exempt a herd from brucellosis test unless such herd is due a test because of previous infection.

64.58(11) Milk producing herds missed on more than one regularly scheduled ring test will be required to have a brucellosis test made.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1, 164.2, 164.4, and 165.2.

21—64.59 to **64.62** Reserved.

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BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS

21—64.63(164) Back tagging in bovine brucellosis control.

64.63(1) All bovine animals two years of age and older received for sale or shipment to a slaughtering establishment shall be identified with a back tag issued by the department. The back tag will be affixed to the animal as directed by the department.

64.63(2) It shall be the duty of every livestock trucker, when delivering to an out-of-state market, and every livestock dealer, livestock market operator, stockyards operator and slaughtering establishment to identify all such bovine animals not bearing a back tag at the time of receiving possession or control of such animals. A livestock trucker may be exempted from this requirement if the animals are identified as to the farm of origin when delivered to a livestock market, stockyards or slaughtering establishment agreeing to accept responsibility for back tag identification.

64.63(3) Every person required to identify animals under this rule shall file reports of such identification on forms prescribed by the department. Each such report will cover all animals identified during the preceding week.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.30.

21—64.64(164) Fee schedule.

64.64(1) *Bleeding.* Thirty dollars per stop (herd) and five dollars per head for all cattle bled.

64.64(2) *Tagging and branding reactors.* Fifteen dollars for the first reactor and five dollars for each additional reactor.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.6.

[**ARC 9102B**, IAB 9/22/10, effective 9/1/10]

21—64.65(163) Definitions.

64.65(1) *Bleeding.* Bleeding shall mean the taking of a blood sample in a vial or tube, to be submitted to a laboratory for testing and diagnosis of diseases.

64.65(2) *Injection.* Injection shall mean the injection of tuberculin into a prescribed area of the animal as a diagnostic test for tuberculosis.

64.65(3) *Reading.* Reading shall mean the examination of the injection site to ascertain whether or not there has been a reaction. A reaction at the injection site is a positive diagnosis of tuberculosis.

64.65(4) *Stop.* Stop shall mean a personal visit at a particular farm for the expressed purpose of testing animals for tuberculosis or brucellosis, for reading animals for tuberculosis, or for tagging and branding animals diagnosed as having tuberculosis or brucellosis.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.4.

21—64.66 Reserved.

[Filed 9/26/67, amended 9/25/73, 10/10/73, 12/9/74]
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ERADICATION OF SWINE BRUCELLOSIS

21—64.67(163A) Brucellosis test. When reactor animals are revealed on any test, the herd of origin and all exposed animals shall be placed under quarantine and inspections and tests performed as provided in Iowa Code chapter 163A.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163A.12.

21—64.68(163A) Veterinarians to test. The department will designate a federal or state veterinarian or it may designate a licensed accredited veterinarian to make the inspections and tests. The expense of the tests may be charged to the county brucellosis eradication fund as provided in Iowa Code section 163A.12.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163A.12.

21—64.69 and **64.70** Reserved.

21—64.71(163A) Fee schedule.

64.71(1) *Bleeding.* Thirty dollars per stop (herd) and five dollars per head for all animals bled.

64.71(2) *Tagging of reactors.* Thirty dollars per stop (herd) and two dollars per head for all swine tagged.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163A.12.

[**ARC 9102B**, IAB 9/22/10, effective 9/1/10]

21—64.72 Reserved.

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ERADICATION OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

21—64.73(163) Tuberculin tests classified. Tuberculin tests adopted by the department of agriculture and land stewardship are:

64.73(1) The subcutaneous or "Thermal" test.

64.73(2) The intradermic or "Skin" test.

64.73(3) The ophthalmic or "Eye" test.

64.73(4) The TB Stat-Pak test for cervids.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.13.

[**ARC 0656C**, IAB 3/20/13, effective 3/1/13]

21—64.74(163) Acceptance of intradermic test. The intradermic tuberculin test will be accepted provided it has been applied by a regularly employed state or federal veterinarian, an accredited veterinarian or by an approved veterinarian when endorsed by the authorities of the state of origin, provided the observations be made at the seventy-second hour.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.4.

21—64.75(163) Adoption of intradermic test. The intradermic test is hereby adopted for area tuberculosis eradication work.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.4.

21—64.76(163) Ophthalmic test. The ophthalmic test will not be accepted as an official test except when applied in combination with either the subcutaneous or intradermic test.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.4.

21—64.77(163) Tuberculin test deadline. All tuberculin tests must be made within 30 days of date of shipment.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.4.

21—64.78(163) Health certificate. All certificates of health must show the number of cattle included in the test, the name of the owner and the post-office address.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.7.

21—64.79(163) Ear tags. All cattle not identified by registration name and number shall be identified by a proper metal tag bearing a serial number attached to the right ear.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.11.

21—64.80(163) Cattle importation. No cattle shall be imported into the state of Iowa except in accordance with 21—65.4(163).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.11 and 165.36.

21—64.81(163) Tuberculin reactors. All herds of breeding cattle in counties that are under state and federal supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis in which reactors have been found may be held in quarantine until they have passed a negative tuberculin test.

All cattle that react to the tuberculin test, as well as those which show physical evidence of tuberculosis, shall be marked for identification by branding with the letter "T" not less than two or more than three inches high on the hip near the tailhead, and to the left ear shall be attached a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "REACTOR".

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.4.

[**ARC 9102B**, IAB 9/22/10, effective 9/1/10]

21—64.82(163) Steers—testing. All untested steer cattle shall be handled and maintained as a separate unit from the breeding cattle (which means they shall be quarantined, watered and fed apart from breeding cattle).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1 and 164.4.

21—64.83(163) Female cattle—testing. Female cattle, the products of which are intended for family use, may be tuberculin tested without being denied the use of the same pastures and the same watering troughs as steers in feeding. This does not apply to female cattle, the products of which are handled commercially; neither does it apply where the feeding cattle are other than steers. Cows kept under such conditions cannot be sold for any purpose other than slaughter without being subjected to an additional tuberculin test.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1 and 164.4.

21—64.84(163) Certificates and test charts. Certificates and test charts must be made to conform with United States Bureau of Animal Industry rules governing the interstate movement of cattle; the original must be attached to the waybill and a copy forwarded to the Chief of Division of Animal Industry, Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1 and 164.4.

21—64.85(163) Slaughtering reactors. Reactors to the tuberculin test brought in for immediate slaughter must be consigned to a slaughtering establishment having federal inspection and must be transported thereto in accordance with section V, Regulation 7, of B.A.I. Order No. 309.

64.85(1) When it is found on slaughter that animals are affected with tuberculosis, the chief, division of animal industry, may order an immediate investigation, and if deemed advisable have all breeding cattle on the premises from which the tubercular animals originated, tested for tuberculosis.

64.85(2) When cattle within the state of Iowa are sold under sale contract to pass a 60- or 90-day tuberculin test and have failed to pass the same, before being returned to the original owner, the party wishing to return such animal or animals shall first obtain a permit from the chief, division of animal industry, Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship, to do so.

64.85(3) When cattle are sold out of the state of Iowa under sale contract to pass a 60- or 90-day tuberculin test and failing to pass the same, before being returned to the original owner, the party wishing to return such animal or animals shall first furnish a tuberculin test chart showing the reaction, giving the date of reaction and proving to the satisfaction of the chief, division of animal industry, that such animals are reactors.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.4.

21—64.86(163) Agriculture tuberculin rules. The rules adopted by the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship governing the establishment of tuberculosis-free accredited herds and accredited areas or units in Iowa will be applied to such herds, and areas or units in cooperation with the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.12.

21—64.87(163) "Tuberculosis-free accredited herd" defined. A tuberculosis-free accredited herd is one which has been tuberculin tested by the subcutaneous method or any other test approved by the bureau of animal industry, under the supervision of the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship and the United States department of agriculture or a veterinary inspector employed by the state in which cooperative tuberculosis eradication work is being conducted jointly by the United States department of agriculture and the state. Further, it shall be a herd in which no animal affected with tuberculosis has been found upon two annual or three semiannual tuberculin tests, as above described, and by physical examination.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.12.

21—64.88(163) Retesting. The entire herd, or any cattle in the herd, shall be tuberculin tested or retested at such time as is considered necessary by the federal or state authorities.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.32.

21—64.89(163) Accredited herd. No herd shall be classed as an accredited herd, in which tuberculosis has been found by the application of the test as referred to in 21—64.63(163), until such herd has been successfully subjected to two consecutive tests with tuberculin applied at intervals of not less than six months, the first interval dating from the time of removal of the tuberculous animals from the herd.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.12.

21—64.90(163) Selection of cattle for tuberculin tests. No cattle shall be presented for the tuberculin test which have been injected with tuberculin within 60 days immediately preceding or which have at any time reacted to a tuberculin test.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 165.10, 165.13 and 165.26.

21—64.91(163) Identification for test. Prior to each tuberculin test satisfactory evidence of the identity of the registered animal shall be presented to the inspector. Any grade cattle maintained in the herd or associated with the animals of the herd shall be identified by a tag or other marking satisfactory to the state and federal officials.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.92(163) Removing cattle from herd. All removals of cattle from the herd, either by sale, death or slaughter, shall be reported promptly to the said state or federal officials, giving the identification of the animal, and if sold, the name and address of the person to whom transferred. If the transfer is made from the accredited herd to another accredited herd the shipment shall be made in only cleaned and disinfected cars. No cattle which have not passed a tuberculin test approved by the state and federal officials shall be allowed to associate with the herd.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.93(163) Milk. All milk and other dairy products fed to calves shall be that produced by an accredited herd, or if from outside or unknown sources it shall be pasteurized by heating to not less than 150° F. for not less than 20 minutes.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.94(163) Sanitary measures. All reasonable sanitary measures and other recommendations by the state and federal authorities for the control of tuberculosis shall be complied with.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.95(163) Interstate shipment. Cattle from an accredited herd may be shipped interstate on certificate obtained from the office of the chief, division of animal industry, or from the office of the bureau of animal industry without further tuberculin test, for a period of one year, subject to the rules of the state of destination.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.36.

21—64.96(163) Reactors—removal. All cattle which react to the tuberculin test and for which the owner desires indemnity, as provided by statute, must be removed immediately from the cattle barn, lots and pastures where other cattle are being kept.

64.96(1) The barn or place where reacting cattle have been housed or kept shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately.

64.96(2) Feed places and floors must be cleared of all hay and manure and scraped clean.

64.96(3) All loose boards and decayed woodwork should be removed, and when deemed necessary, and requested by the veterinarian, must be accomplished before it will be considered that the place has been properly cleaned and disinfected.

64.96(4) The feeding places, troughs, floors and partitions near the floor should be washed and scoured with hot water and lye.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.97(163) Certificate. Strict compliance with these methods and rules shall entitle the owner of tuberculosis-free herds to a certificate, "TUBERCULOSIS-FREE ACCREDITED HERD", to be issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, bureau of animal industry and the division of animal industry, Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship. Said certificate shall be good for one year from date of test unless revoked at an earlier date.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.12.

21—64.98(163) Violation of certificate. Failure on the part of the owners to comply with the letter or spirit of these methods and rules shall be considered sufficient cause for immediate cancellation of the cooperative agreement with them by the state and federal officials.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.12.

21—64.99(163) Tuberculin—administration. In accordance with the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 165, the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship shall have control of the sale, distribution and use of all tuberculin used in the state and shall formulate regulations for its distribution and use. Only such persons as are authorized by the department, inspectors of the B.A.I. and regularly licensed practicing veterinary surgeons of the state of Iowa shall be entitled to administer tuberculin to any animal included within the meaning of this chapter.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.13.

21—64.100(163) Sale of tuberculin. No person, firm or corporation shall sell or distribute tuberculin to any person or persons in the state of Iowa except under the following conditions:

64.100(1) That the person or persons are legally authorized to administer tuberculin.

64.100(2) That all sales of tuberculin shall be reported to the secretary of agriculture on proper forms, which forms may be obtained from the chief, division of animal industry.

64.100(3) Reports of all sales and distribution of tuberculin in the state of Iowa shall be made in triplicate; the original copy to be delivered with the tuberculin to the person obtaining same; the duplicate to be forwarded to the Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Des Moines, Iowa 50319; and the triplicate copy to be retained by the manufacturer or distributor. All reports shall be made within 60 days from date of sale.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.12.

21—64.101(165) Fee schedule.

64.101(1) *Injection.* Thirty dollars per stop (herd) and two dollars per head.

64.101(2) *Reading.* Thirty dollars per stop (herd) and two dollars per head.

64.101(3) *Tagging and branding reactors.* Five dollars first reactor and three dollars each additional reactor.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.17.

[**ARC 9102B**, IAB 9/22/10, effective 9/1/10]

21—64.102 and **64.103** Reserved.

[Filed 11/26/57, amended 7/13/65]
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[Filed Emergency ARC 0656C (Notice ARC 0642C, IAB 3/6/13), IAB 3/20/13, effective 3/1/13]

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE (CWD)

21—64.104(163) Definitions. Definitions used in rules 21—64.104(163) through 21—64.119(163) are as follows:

"Accredited veterinarian" means a veterinarian approved by the deputy administrator of veterinary services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the state veterinarian in accordance with Part 161 of Title 9, Chapter 1, of the Code of Federal Regulations, revised as of January 9, 2013, to perform functions required by cooperative state/federal animal disease control and eradication programs.

"Adjacent herd" means one of the following:

1. A herd of Cervidae occupying premises that border an affected herd, including herds separated by roads or streams.

2. A herd of Cervidae occupying premises that were previously occupied by an affected herd within the past four years as determined by the designated epidemiologist.

"Affected cervid herd" means a cervid herd from which any animal has been diagnosed as affected with CWD and which has not been in compliance with the control program for CWD as described in rules 21—64.104(163) through 21—64.119(163).

"Certificate" means an official document, issued by a state veterinarian or federal animal health official or an accredited veterinarian at the point of origin, containing information on the individual identification of each animal being moved, the number of animals, the purpose of the movement, the points of origin and destination, the consignor, the consignee, and any other information required by the state veterinarian.

"Certified CWD cervid herd" means a herd of Cervidae that has met the qualifications for and has been issued a certified CWD cervid herd certificate signed by the state veterinarian.

"Cervidae" means all animals belonging to the Cervidae family.

"Cervid CWD surveillance identification program" or *"CCWDSI program"* means a CWD surveillance program that requires identification and laboratory diagnosis on all deaths of Cervidae 12 months of age and older including, but not limited to, deaths by slaughter, hunting, illness, and injury. A copy of official laboratory reports shall be maintained by the owner for purposes of completion of the annual inventory examination for recertification. Such diagnosis shall include examination of brain and any other tissue as directed by the state veterinarian. If there are deaths for which tissues were not submitted for laboratory diagnosis due to postmortem changes or unavailability, the department shall determine compliance.

"Cervid dealer" means any person who engages in the business of buying, selling, trading, or negotiating the transfer of Cervidae, but not a person who purchases Cervidae exclusively for slaughter on the person's own premises or buys and sells as part of a normal livestock production operation.

"Cervid herd" means a group of Cervidae or one or more groups of Cervidae maintained on common ground or under common ownership or supervision that are geographically separated but can have interchange or movement.

"Cervid herd of origin" means a cervid herd, or any farm or other premises, where the animals were born or where they currently reside.

"Chronic wasting disease" or *"CWD"* means a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy of cervids.

"CWD affected" means a designation applied to Cervidae diagnosed as affected with CWD based on laboratory results, clinical signs, or epidemiologic investigation.

"CWD exposed" or *"exposed"* means a designation applied to Cervidae that are either part of an affected herd or for which epidemiological investigation indicates contact with CWD affected animals, contact with animals from a CWD affected herd or contact with a contaminated premises in the past five years.

"CWD susceptible Cervidae" means whitetail deer, blacktail deer, mule deer, red deer, elk, moose, and related species and hybrids of these species.

"CWD suspect" or *"suspect"* means a designation applied to Cervidae for which laboratory evidence or clinical signs suggest a diagnosis of CWD but for which laboratory results are inconclusive.

"Designated epidemiologist" means a veterinarian who has demonstrated the knowledge and ability to perform the functions required under these rules and who has been selected by the state veterinarian.

"Group" means one or more Cervidae.

"Individual herd plan" means a written herd management and testing plan that is designed by the herd owner, the owner's veterinarian, if requested, and a designated epidemiologist to identify and eradicate CWD from an affected, exposed, or adjacent herd.

"Monitored CWD cervid herd" means a herd of Cervidae that is in compliance with the CCWDSI program as defined in this rule. Monitored herds are defined as one-year, two-year, three-year, four-year, and five-year monitored herds in accordance with the time in years such herds have been in compliance with the CCWDSI program.

"Official cervid CWD test" means an approved test to diagnose CWD conducted at an official laboratory.

"Official cervid identification" means one of the following:

1. A USDA-approved identification ear tag that conforms to the alphanumeric national uniform ear tagging system as defined in 9 CFR Part 71.1, Chapter 1, revised as of January 9, 2013.
2. A plastic or other material tag that includes the official herd number issued by the USDA, and includes individual animal identification which is no more than five digits and is unique for each animal.
3. A legible tattoo which includes the official herd number issued by the USDA, and includes individual animal identification which is no more than five digits and is unique for each animal.

"Official laboratory" means a USDA-approved American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD) accredited laboratory or the National Veterinary Services Laboratory, Ames, Iowa.

"Permit" means an official document that is issued by the state veterinarian or USDA area veterinarian-in-charge or an accredited veterinarian for movement of affected, suspect, or exposed animals.

"Quarantine" means an imposed restriction prohibiting movement of cervids to any location without specific written permits.

"State" means any state of the United States; the District of Columbia; Puerto Rico; the U.S. Virgin Islands; or Guam.

"Traceback" means the process of identifying the herd of origin of CCWDSI-positive animals, including herds that were sold for slaughter.

[**ARC 0391C**, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/1/12; **ARC 1024C**, IAB 9/18/13, effective 10/23/13]

21—64.105(163) Supervision of the cervid CWD surveillance identification program. The state veterinarian's office will conduct an annual inventory of Cervidae in a herd enrolled in the CCWDSI program.

21—64.106(163) Surveillance procedures. For cervid herds enrolled in this voluntary certification program, surveillance procedures shall include the following:

64.106(1) *Slaughter establishments.* All slaughtered Cervidae 12 months of age and older must have brain tissue submitted at slaughter and examined for CWD by an official laboratory. This brain tissue sample will be obtained by a state or federal meat inspector or accredited veterinarian on the premises at the time of slaughter.

64.106(2) *Cervid herds.* All cervid herds must be under continuous surveillance for CWD as defined in the CCWDSI program.

64.106(3) *Identification.* All cervid animals must receive the identification before 12 months of age and be identified with either:

a. Two forms of official cervid identification, or

b. One form of official cervid identification along with either a state-approved tag or a tag from the North American Elk Breeders Association or North American Deer Farmers Association.

[**ARC 0391C**, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/1/12; **ARC 1024C**, IAB 9/18/13, effective 10/23/13]

21—64.107(163) Official cervid tests. The following are recognized as official cervid tests for CWD:

1. Histopathology.
2. Immunohistochemistry.
3. Western blot.
4. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).
5. Any other tests performed by an official laboratory to confirm a diagnosis of CWD.

[**ARC 1024C**, IAB 9/18/13, effective 10/23/13]

21—64.108(163) Investigation of CWD affected animals identified through surveillance. Traceback must be performed for all animals diagnosed at an official laboratory as affected with CWD. All herds of origin and all adjacent herds having contact with affected animals as determined by the CCWDSI program must be investigated epidemiologically. All herds of origin, adjacent herds, and herds having contact with affected animals or exposed animals must be quarantined. The department will investigate CWD suspect herds.

[**ARC 1024C**, IAB 9/18/13, effective 10/23/13]

21—64.109(163) Duration of quarantine. Quarantines placed in accordance with these rules must maintain compliance with rules 21—64.104(163) through 21—64.119(163). Quarantines maintaining compliance shall be removed after five years from the date of the last CWD detected test or after all animals have died or been depopulated and have been tested without the detection of CWD.

[**ARC 1024C**, IAB 9/18/13, effective 10/23/13]

21—64.110(163) Herd plan. The herd owner, the owner's veterinarian, if requested, and the epidemiologist shall develop a plan for eradicating CWD in each affected herd. The plan must be designed to reduce and then eliminate CWD from the herd, to prevent spread of the disease to other herds, and to prevent reintroduction of CWD after the herd becomes a certified CWD cervid herd. Animals that die, are depopulated, or are otherwise killed must be tested for CWD. The herd plan must be developed and signed within 60 days after the determination that the herd is affected. The plan must address herd management and adhere to rules 21—64.104(163) through 21—64.119(163). The plan must be formalized as a memorandum of agreement between the owner and program officials, must be approved by the state veterinarian, and must include plans to obtain certified CWD cervid herd status. No movement restrictions may be removed prior to formalization of the agreement.

[**ARC 1024C**, IAB 9/18/13, effective 10/23/13]

21—64.111(163) Identification and disposal requirements. Affected and exposed animals must remain on the premises where they are found until they are identified and disposed of in accordance with direction from the state veterinarian. The department and the Iowa department of natural resources shall approve disposal issues of affected and exposed animals including manner and site.

[**ARC 1024C**, IAB 9/18/13, effective 10/23/13]

21—64.112(163) Cleaning and disinfecting. Premises must be cleaned and disinfected under state supervision within 15 days after affected animals have been removed.

21—64.113(163) Methods for obtaining certified CWD cervid herd status. Certified CWD cervid herd status must include all Cervidae under common ownership. The animals that are part of a certified herd cannot be commingled with other cervids that are not certified, and a minimum geographic separation of 30 feet between herds of different status must be maintained in accordance with the USDA Uniform Methods and Rules as defined in APHIS Manual 91-45-011, revised as of January 22, 1999. The escape, disappearance or death of any cervid shall be promptly reported along with identification numbers and estimated time of escape, disappearance or death. Tissue samples shall be available. A herd may qualify for status as a certified CWD cervid herd by one of the following means:

64.113(1) Purchasing a certified CWD cervid herd. Upon request and with proof of purchase, the department shall issue a new certificate in the new owner's name. The anniversary date and herd status for the purchased animals shall be the same as for the herd to which the animals are added; or if part or all of the purchased herd is moved directly to premises that have no other Cervidae, the herd may retain

the certified CWD status of the herd of origin. The anniversary date of the new herd is the date of the most recent herd certification status certificate.

64.113(2) Upon request and with proof by records, a herd owner shall be issued a certified CWD cervid herd certificate by complying with the CCWDSI program for a period of five years.
[**ARC 1024C**, IAB 9/18/13, effective 10/23/13]

21—64.114(163) Recertification of CWD cervid herds. A herd is certified for 12 months. Annual inventories conducted by the department, a state-authorized veterinarian, or authorized federal personnel are required every 9 to 15 months from the anniversary date. A complete physical herd inventory will be completed by the department, a state-authorized veterinarian, or authorized federal personnel every three years. For continuous certification, adherence to the provisions in these rules and all other state laws and rules pertaining to raising cervids is required. A herd's certification status is immediately terminated and a herd investigation shall be initiated if CWD affected or exposed animals are determined to originate from that herd.
[**ARC 1024C**, IAB 9/18/13, effective 10/23/13]

21—64.115(163) Movement into a certified CWD cervid herd.

64.115(1) Animals originating from certified CWD cervid herds may move into another certified CWD cervid herd with no change in the status of the herd of destination.

64.115(2) The movement of animals originating from noncertified or lesser status herds into certified CWD cervid herds will result in the redesignation of the herd of destination to the lesser status.

21—64.116(163) Movement into a monitored CWD cervid herd.

64.116(1) Animals originating from a monitored CWD cervid herd may move into another monitored CWD cervid herd of the same status.

64.116(2) The movement of animals originating from a herd which is not a monitored CWD cervid herd or from a lower status monitored CWD cervid herd will result in the redesignation of the herd of destination to the lesser status.

21—64.117(163) Recognition of monitored CWD cervid herds. The state veterinarian shall issue a monitored CWD cervid herd certificate, including CWD monitored herd status as CWD monitored Level 1 during the first calendar year, CWD monitored Level 2 during the second calendar year, CWD monitored Level 3 during the third calendar year, CWD monitored Level 4 during the fourth calendar year, CWD monitored Level 5 during the fifth calendar year, and CWD certification at the completion of the fifth year and thereafter.

21—64.118(163) Recognition of certified CWD cervid herds. The state veterinarian shall issue a certified CWD cervid herd certificate when the herd first qualifies for certification. The state veterinarian shall issue a renewal form annually.

21—64.119(163) Effective period. Rescinded IAB 9/14/05, effective 8/16/05.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 163 and Iowa Code Supplement chapter 170.

21—64.120 to **64.132** Reserved.

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ERADICATION OF SWINE TUBERCULOSIS

21—64.133(159) Indemnity. Indemnity may be paid for losses incurred by slaughtering establishments in the event native Iowa swine purchased by the establishments for immediate slaughter are determined to have tuberculosis by the official meat inspector at the establishment, subject to laboratory confirmation at the discretion of the department by any laboratory procedure acceptable to the department. Indemnity will be paid by the county of origin of the swine provided that swine shall be identified to the farm of origin located in that county. If no identification can be established on swine no indemnity may be paid.

If the county bovine tuberculosis eradication funds are insufficient, the claim may be filed and may be paid in subsequent years.

Indemnity will be paid to the producer of swine only after proof of cleaning and disinfecting of premises has been established.

If a herd of swine is tested for tuberculosis at program expense authorization must be given by an official of the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 159.5 and 163.15.

21—64.134(159) Fee schedule.

64.134(1) *Injection.* Thirty dollars per stop (herd) and two dollars per head.

64.134(2) *Reading.* Thirty dollars per stop (herd) and one dollar per head.

64.134(3) *Tagging.* Five dollars for first reactor and one dollar for each additional reactor.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 159.5(13).
[**ARC 9102B**, IAB 9/22/10, effective 9/1/10]

21—64.135 to **64.146** Reserved.

[Filed 10/16/73]
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PSEUDORABIES DISEASE

21—64.147(163,166D) Definitions. As used in these rules:

"All-in-all-out" means a management system whereby feeder swine are handled in groups kept "separate and apart" from other groups in a production facility. These groups are removed from the production facility with the completely vacated area being cleaned and sanitized prior to the introduction of another group.

"Aujeszky's disease," commonly known as pseudorabies, means the disease wherein an animal is infected with Aujeszky's disease virus, irrespective of the occurrence or absence of clinical symptoms.

"Breeding swine" means boars, sows and gilts used, or intended for use, exclusively for reproductive purposes.

"Department" means the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship.

"Exigent circumstances" means an extraordinary situation that the secretary concludes will impose an unjust and undue economic hardship if coupled with the imposition of these rules.

"Fertility center" means a premises where breeding swine are maintained for the purposes of the collection of semen, ovum, or other germplasm and for the distribution of semen, ovum, or other germplasm to other swine herds.

"Herd" means any group of swine maintained for 60 days or more on common ground for any purpose, or two or more groups of swine that have been intermingled without regard to pseudorabies status and are under common ownership or possession and that have been geographically separated within the state of Iowa. Two or more groups of swine are assumed to be one herd, unless an investigation by the epidemiologist has determined that intermingling and contact between groups has not occurred.

"Low incidence state/area" means a state or subdivision of a state with little or no incidence of pseudorabies and which qualifies for Stage III, or higher, and has been designated Stage III, or higher, by the National Pseudorabies Control Board as defined in the State/Federal Industry Program Standards for pseudorabies eradication; or an area outside the United States with a low incidence of pseudorabies determined by at least an equivalent testing protocol as is used to establish Stage III status.

"Native Iowa feeder pig" means a feeder pig farrowed in Iowa, and always located in Iowa.

"Premises" means a parcel of land together with buildings, enclosures and facilities sufficient for swine production.

"Restricted movement" means movement of swine in accordance with 2000 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2312, section 17.

"Vicinity" means a distance less than one-half mile.

21—64.148(163,166C) Pseudorabies tests and reports. Rescinded IAB 9/6/89, effective 10/11/89.

21—64.149(163,166C) Approval of qualified pseudorabies negative herd. Rescinded IAB 9/6/89, effective 10/11/89.

21—64.150(163,166C) Shipment of breeding swine and feeder pigs. Rescinded IAB 9/6/89, effective 10/11/89.

21—64.151(163,166D) Quarantines.

64.151(1) Except for sales to slaughter or to pseudorabies-approved premises, owners of animals tested for pseudorabies shall hold the entire herd on the premises until results are determined.

64.151(2) Infected herds not on an approved cleanup plan. All known pseudorabies infected herds, not on an approved herd cleanup plan, are subject to restricted movement to slaughter according to 64.154(2)*"c"* and 64.155(8).

64.151(3) Quarantine releasing procedures.

a. A heard of swine shall no longer be classified as a known infected herd after removal of all positive swine and at least one of the following three conditions have been met:

(1) All swine have been removed and the premises have been cleaned and disinfected and maintained free of swine for 30 days or a period of time determined adequate by an official pseudorabies epidemiologist.

(2) All swine seropositive to an official test have been removed and all remaining swine, except suckling pigs, are tested and found negative 30 days or more after removal of the seropositive animals.

(3) All swine seropositive to an official test have been removed, and all breeding swine that remain in the herd and an official random sample consisting of at least 30 animals from each segregated group of grower-finisher swine over two months of age are tested and found negative 30 days or more after removal of the seropositive animals. A second test of grower-finisher swine at least 30 days after the first test is required.

b. In nurseries and finishing herds without any breeding swine and where no pigs are received from quarantined premises, quarantines may be released as follows:

(1) A negative official random-sample test consisting of at least 30 animals from each segregated group, conducted at least 30 days following depopulation with cleaning and disinfection of the premises and 7 days' downtime, or

(2) A negative official random-sample test consisting of at least 30 animals from each segregated group, conducted at least 30 days following a similar negative official random-sample test.

A similar official random-sample test must then be conducted between 60 and 90 days following quarantine release.

Any quarantine releasing procedure deviating from the above procedures or Iowa Code section 166D.9 must be approved by the official pseudorabies epidemiologist and the state veterinarian.

21—64.152(163,166D) Nondifferentiable pseudorabies vaccine disapproved. The only pseudorabies vaccine or pseudorabies vaccine combination used in this state shall be a differentiable vaccine.

After July 1, 1993, this vaccine must be differentiable by a licensed and approved differentiable pseudorabies test capable of determining gp1 negative swine vaccinated with a gp1 gene deleted vaccine.

21—64.153(166D) Pseudorabies disease program areas.

64.153(1) Pseudorabies disease program areas as declared by the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship: all counties in the state of Iowa.

64.153(2) All producers will permit sufficient swine in their herds to be tested at program expense to determine the health status of the herd at intervals during the course of the program as deemed necessary by the department.

The owner shall confine the swine to be tested in a suitable place and restrain them in a suitable manner so that the proper tests can be applied. If the owner refuses to confine and restrain the swine, after reasonable time the department may employ sufficient help to properly confine and restrain them and the expense of such help shall be paid by the owner.

The swine tested shall be sufficient in number, and by method of selection, to quality for the surveillance program required to attain and maintain the program stages according to the most recent "State-Federal-Industry Program Standards" for pseudorabies eradication.

64.153(3) No indemnities will be paid for condemned animals.

64.153(4) Any person possessing swine is required to provide the name and address of the owner or the owner's agent to a representative of the department.

64.153(5) Beginning on October 1, 1999, all swine located within three miles of a pseudorabies-infected herd are required to be vaccinated with an approved pseudorabies vaccine within seven days of notification by a regulatory official. One dose of vaccine shall be administered to growing swine prior to 14 weeks of age or 100 pounds. Swine over six months of age or greater than 200 pounds, used or intended to be used for breeding, shall receive vaccine on a schedule designed to administer at least four doses throughout a 12-month period. The department may require a herd test to monitor both the pseudorabies status and the pseudorabies vaccine status of the herd.

A waiver for this vaccination requirement may be issued by the state veterinarian, based on epidemiological investigation and risk determination. Herd testing, at a level determined by the pseudorabies epidemiologist, will be required as a condition for issuance of a vaccination waiver.

In addition, beginning April 19, 2000, all swine located in a county designated as in Stage II of the national pseudorabies eradication program are required to be vaccinated with a modified-live differentiable vaccine. Breeding swine shall at a minimum receive quarterly vaccinations. Feeder swine shall at a minimum receive one vaccination administered when the swine reach 8 to 12 weeks of age or 100 pounds. These vaccination requirements shall be waived if:

a. The swine are part of a herd's being continuously maintained as a qualified negative herd; or

b. The swine are part of a herd located within a county where both of the following conditions apply:

(1) The department has determined that the county has a six-month history of 0 percent prevalence of pseudorabies infection among all herds in the county, and

(2) All contiguous counties have a 0 percent prevalence of pseudorabies infection among herds in that county.

64.153(6) All premises containing swine which are located in the Stage II area of Iowa must have a monitoring test for the premises conducted between January 1, 2000, and August 31, 2000.

21—64.154(163,166D) Identification.

64.154(1) All breeding and feeder swine being exhibited or having a change of ownership must be identified by a method approved by the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship. The identification shall be applied by the owner, the pig dealer, or the livestock dealer at the farm of origin or by the pig dealer or the livestock dealer at the first concentration point.

64.154(2) Approved identification.

a. Breeding swine.

(1) Ear tags or tattoos with an alphabetic or numeric system to provide unique identification for each animal.

(2) Ear notches or ear tattoos, if applied according to the standard breed registry system.

(3) Electronic devices, other devices, or marks which, when applied, will permanently and uniquely identify each animal.

(4) Breeding swine qualified to move intrastate without individual tests may move without unique identification of each animal, if they are all identified as a group to the herd of origin by an official premises tattoo.

b. Feeder swine.

(1) Ear tags or tattoos with an alphabetic or numeric system to provide unique identification with each herd, each lot, or each individual swine.

(2) Electronic devices, other devices, or marks which, when applied, will provide permanent identification with each herd, each lot, or each individual swine.

c. Restricted movement swine.

(1) All infected herds not on an approved herd cleanup plan shall only move swine directly to slaughter by restricted movement. All animals from infected herds must move by restricted movement to slaughter (slaughtering plant or fixed concentration point) or to an approved premises detailed in the herd cleanup plan. The department may, until a herd plan is approved and showing progress, require the movement of all slaughter swine by "direct movement," to slaughter only, by a Permit for Restricted Movement to Slaughter which provides a description of the animals, the owner, the consignee, the date of movement, the destination, and the identification or vehicle seal number if applicable. These "restricted movement to slaughter only swine" shall be individually identified by approved metal ear tags applied at the farm of origin, if required. The transportation vehicle must be sealed at the farm of origin. This seal shall be applied by an accredited veterinarian. This seal shall be removed by an accredited veterinarian, USDA official, department official, or the person purchasing the swine upon arrival of the consignment at the destination indicated on the Permit for Restricted Movement to Slaughter.

The ear tags shall have an alphabetic or numeric numbering system to provide unique identification with each herd, each lot, or each individual swine. They shall be applied prior to movement and listed on the Permit for Restricted Movement to Slaughter, if required. This Permit for Restricted Movement to Slaughter shall be issued and distributed by an accredited veterinarian as follows:

1. Original to accompany shipment.
2. Mail a copy to the department.
3. Veterinarian issuing permit will retain a copy.

(2) The vehicle sealing requirement may be waived by the department. Written application for waiver must be directed to the state veterinarian's office, and written waivers may be granted for herds in compliance with an approved herd cleanup plan. The minimal requirements for granting a waiver shall be:

1. No clinical disease in the herd for the past 30 days.
2. Complete herd vaccination documentation.
3. Compliance with herd plan testing requirements.
4. Concurrence of herd veterinarian and regulatory district veterinarian.

No waiver shall be granted, and waivers already granted shall be voided, for herds still classified as infected four months from the initial infection date. The department may impose additional requirements on a case-by-case basis.

The department may grant an extension to this waiver for a period of up to four additional months on a case-by-case basis. Written application for waiver extension must be directed to the state veterinarian's office, and written waivers may be granted for herds in compliance with an approved herd cleanup plan.

64.154(3) Approved ear tags available from the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship:

a. Pink tags to identify pseudorabies vaccinated swine.

b. Silver tags to identify feeder pigs from pseudorabies noninfected herds.

c. Blue tags to identify other swine.

64.154(4) Farm-to-farm movement of native Iowa feeder pigs.

a. Native Iowa feeder pigs sold and moved farm-to-farm within the state are exempt from identification requirements if the owner transferring possession and the person taking possession agree in writing that the feeder pigs will not be commingled with other swine for a period of 30 days. The owner transferring possession shall provide a copy of the agreement to the person taking possession of the feeder pigs.

b. "Moved farm-to-farm" as used in this rule means feeder pigs farrowed and raised in Iowa by a farm owner or operator and sold to another farm owner or operator who agree, in writing, not to commingle these pigs for at least 30 days.

Feeder pigs purchased for resale by a pig dealer cannot be moved farm-to-farm, as described in the above paragraph. They must be accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and be identified.

c. Identification-exempt feeder pigs must originate from a "monitored," or other "noninfected," herd. The "monitored herd" number, or other qualifying number, and the date of expiration must also be shown on the Certificate of Inspection.

All identification-exempt feeder pigs aboard the transport vehicle must be from the same farm of origin and be the only pigs aboard. They must be kept in "isolation" and transported by "direct movement" to the farm of destination.

d. The veterinarian will certify, by signature on the Certificate of Inspection, that the above conditions have been met and that the pigs are exempt from the identification requirements and will qualify for movement according to 64.155(4).

64.154(5) Swine being relocated intrastate without a change of ownership are exempt from health certification, identification requirements, and transportation certification except as required by Iowa Code chapter 172B provided relocation records sufficient to determine the origin, the current pseudorabies status of the herd of origin, the number relocated, the date relocated, and destination of the relocated swine are available for inspection.

Swine relocated within a herd held on multiple premises are exempted from this health certification, identification requirement, and transportation certification, except as required by Iowa Code chapter 172B and the above record-keeping requirements.

Relocation records, if required, shall be maintained and available for inspection for a minimum of two years.

64.154(6) This rule should not be construed to implement or affect the identification requirements set down in Iowa Code sections 163.34, 163.35, 163.36, and 163.37. Records of identification applied to slaughter swine at concentration points shall be reported weekly to the department on forms provided by the department.

21—64.155(163,166D,172B) Certificates of inspection. The following certificates shall be used as outlined. All are provided by the department. All require inspection by a licensed accredited veterinarian.

64.155(1) Iowa origin Interstate Certificates of Veterinary Inspection shall be used for exporting breeding swine or feeder swine out of the state.

64.155(2) Intrastate Certificates of Veterinary Inspection shall be used for the following movements:

a. The intrastate movement of feeder swine, with a change of ownership, originating from noninfected herds requires approved identification and noninfected herd identification number, showing

the date of last test on a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. The feeder swine shall be quarantined for 30 days.

b. The intrastate movement, with a change of ownership, of breeding swine from nonquarantined herds requires approved identification and noninfected herd number, or individual test results and dates tested included on a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection only. The breeding swine shall be quarantined for 30 days.

c. The concentration points to farm movement of feeder swine originating from noninfected herds requires approved identification and herd identification number and date tested included on a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. The feeder swine shall be quarantined for 30 days.

d. The concentration point to farm intrastate movement of noninfected breeding swine from nonquarantined herds requires approved identification and noninfected herd number or individual test results and dates tested included on a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. The breeding swine shall be quarantined for 30 days.

e. The farm to an approved premises or from a concentration point to an approved premises movement of feeder swine requires approved identification and approved premises number to be included on a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. A statement, "Quarantined until slaughter," shall be included on a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

f. Movement of exhibition swine to an exhibition when a certificate is required must be with a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

64.155(3) QLSM certificate. A QLSM certificate shall be used when moving swine under restricted movement and quarantined until moved to slaughter. The certificate shall be used for the following movements:

a. Movement of feeder swine from quarantined herds to approved premises. Approved identification and approved premises number shall be included on the certificate. The swine are quarantined to slaughter or can be moved to another approved premises on a certificate of inspection.

b. Movement of feeder swine from herds of unknown status, feeder pig cooperator herd plans, or herd cleanup plans. Approved identification shall be included on the certificate. This certificate is used for farm-to-farm or concentration point to farm movements.

64.155(4) A Farm-to-Farm Certificate of Veterinary Inspection or an Intrastate Certificate of Veterinary Inspection shall be used for moving identification-exempt native Iowa feeder pigs farm-to-farm according to 64.154(4)*"b."* Feeder swine purchased for resale by a pig dealer must be identified and accompanied by a Certificate of Inspection.

64.155(5) Import Interstate Certificates from out-of-state origins shall accompany shipments of breeding swine and feeder swine into Iowa.

a. Feeder swine: If a state of origin does not issue a monitored herd number, then the certificate shall include the statement, "These pigs are from a noninfected herd and the date of last test was _____," or "These pigs are from a monitored herd tested within the last 12 months. Date of last test was _____." The certificate shall include the following statement: "These feeder pigs are quarantined until moved to slaughter."

b. Breeding swine: Individual test results and date tested or noninfected herd number and date of last test shall be included on the certificate.

c. Feeder swine from low incidence state/area of origin. The certificate shall include the following statements, "These pigs were born and raised in the state/area of _____," (state/area name) and "These feeder pigs are quarantined until moved to slaughter."

d. Beginning January 1, 1998, all imported feeder swine, except those from qualified negative herds entering qualified negative herds, must be vaccinated for pseudorabies with a G1 deleted vaccine within 45 days of arrival if imported into a county with a pseudorabies prevalence greater than 3 percent. This requirement must be stated on the import interstate certificate. Imported swine consigned directly to slaughter are exempt from vaccination requirements.

64.155(6) Slaughter affidavits shall accompany all shipments of feeder swine or finished swine from concentration points moving direct to slaughter.

64.155(7) Transportation certificate. This certificate involves shipments of swine from farm or approved premises moving direct to slaughter as detailed in Iowa Code chapter 172B. Veterinary inspection not required.

64.155(8) Rescinded IAB 10/22/97, effective 10/1/97.

21—64.156(166D) Noninfected herds.

64.156(1) *Qualified pseudorabies negative herd—recertification.*

a. Recertification of a qualified pseudorabies negative herd and a qualified differential negative herd shall be by monthly testing, as detailed in Iowa Code section 166D.7(1)*"a."*

b. The status of a qualified pseudorabies negative herd will be revoked if:

(1) A positive test is recognized and interpreted by a pseudorabies epidemiologist as infected.

(2) Pseudorabies infection is diagnosed.

(3) Recertification testing is not done on time.

(4) Inadequate number of animals are tested.

(5) Once a qualified pseudorabies negative herd is decertified, the herd must meet all requirements of Iowa Code section 166D.7, to recertify as a qualified pseudorabies negative herd.

64.156(2) *Iowa monitored feeder pig herd.*

a. Test requirements for a monitored feeder pig herd status include a negative herd test every 12 months of randomly selected breeding animals according to the following schedule:

1-10 head	Test all
11-35 head	Test 10
36 or more	Test 30 percent or 30, whichever is less.

Effective July 1, 2000, all breeding herd locations in Stage II counties must have a monitored or better status or move by restricted movement.

b. A monitored identification card will be sent by first-class mail to the herd owner shown on the test chart if test results qualify the herd as monitored. An expiration date which is 12 months from the date that the certifying tests were drawn will be printed on the card.

It is the owner's responsibility to retest the herd annually. The monitored status is voided on the date of expiration. A monitored herd status is revoked if:

(1) A positive test is recognized and interpreted by a pseudorabies epidemiologist and interpreted as infected.

(2) Pseudorabies infection is diagnosed.

(3) Recertification test is not done on time.

(4) Not enough tests, according to herd size and vaccination status, are submitted.

c. Additions of swine to a monitored herd shall be from noninfected herds, according to Iowa Code section 166D.7.

d. Feeder pigs sold for further feeding require a monitoring test conducted within the six months prior to movement if the feeder pigs have been maintained on the same site as the breeding herd.

e. Monitored, or higher, status feeder pigs sold may regain, and maintain, monitored status by a negative test of all or a random sample of 30 head of each segregated group, whichever is less, within 30 days prior to resale.

f. Nursery units located in Stage II counties and not in the vicinity of the breeding herd are required to maintain a monitored status on the nursery unit in order for the swine to be eligible to be relocated to a finishing premises. Feeder pigs sold from these nursery units must meet the requirements of a negative test of all or a random sample of 30 head of each segregated group, whichever is less, within 30 days prior to sale. An official random-sample test shall be required for each segregated group of swine on an individual premises every 12 months for the maintenance of this monitored status. These testing requirements apply to swine eligible for relocation movement. Testing requirements for this random sampling are:

Test 10 head per building, minimum 14 head per site.

Effective July 1, 2000, all nursery locations in Stage II counties must have a monitored or better status or move by restricted movement.

g. Off-site finishing units located in the Stage II counties are required to maintain a monitored status on the finishing unit in order for the swine to be eligible to be sold to slaughter. An official random-sample test will be required for each segregated group of swine on an individual premises every 12 months for the maintenance of this monitored status. These testing requirements also apply to swine eligible for relocation movement. Testing requirements for this random sampling are:

Test 10 head per building, minimum 14 head per site.

Effective July 1, 2000, all finishing locations in Stage II counties must have a monitored or better status or move by restricted movement.

h. Relocation, and sales to slaughter, require a 12-month monitoring test.

64.156(3) *Qualified differentiable negative herd—recertification.*

a. Recertification of a qualified differentiable negative herd will include monthly testing, as detailed in Iowa Code section 166D.7. A minimum of five breeding swine or 10 percent of the breeding herd, whichever is greater, must be tested each month.

b. The status of a qualified differentiable negative herd will be revoked if:

(1) A positive test is recognized and interpreted by a pseudorabies epidemiologist as infected.

(2) Pseudorabies infection is diagnosed.

(3) Recertification testing is not done on time.

(4) Inadequate number of animals are tested.

(5) Once a qualified differentiable negative herd is decertified, the herd must meet all requirements in Iowa Code section 166D.7 to recertify as a qualified differentiable negative herd.

64.156(4) *Maintaining qualified negative status (progeny).* Progeny from qualified negative (unvaccinated) or from qualified negative (vaccinated) herds moved to a facility not within the vicinity of the herd of origin and unexposed to lesser status swine may maintain qualified negative status by a monthly negative test of 10 percent or 60 head, whichever is less, of swine that have been on the premises for at least 30 days.

64.156(5) *Other qualified pseudorabies negative herds.* Any breeding herd in a Stage IV or V State/Area or an area outside the United States with a low incidence of pseudorabies equivalent to a Stage IV or V State/Area is recognized as a qualified pseudorabies negative herd.

64.156(6) *Fertility centers.* Breeding swine in a fertility center shall attain a "noninfected herd" status by an initial negative test of all breeding swine in the center. This status shall be maintained by a monthly negative test of a random sample of five head or 10 percent, whichever is greater, of the swine at the center. All additions of swine to the fertility center must originate from a "noninfected" herd, must be placed in isolation for 30 days or more, and must test negative for pseudorabies 20 days or more after being isolated.

a. Semen and germplasm must be identified to the fertility center of origin.

b. Imported semen or germplasm must originate from a fertility center, or "noninfected" herd, with requirements at least equivalent to the above, and be identified to the fertility center.

21—64.157(166D) Herd cleanup plan for infected herds (eradication plan).

64.157(1) The herd cleanup plan shall be a written plan approved and on file with the department.

64.157(2) The herd cleanup plan shall contain:

a. Owner's name, location and herd number.

b. Type of herd plan selected, e.g., offspring segregation, test and removal, depopulation.

c. Description of the plan, which shall include the following requirements:

(1) The breeding herd shall be maintained on an approved vaccination program, at least four times per year;

(2) The progeny shall be weaned and segregated by five weeks of age or less, and progeny group isolation shall be maintained according to the terms of the herd plan;

(3) The herd must be visited on a regular basis (at least quarterly) by the herd veterinarian to monitor progress of the herd cleanup plan. This will include monthly testing if applicable, overseeing

management procedures which may include all-in, all-out swine movement, ventilation, sanitation, disinfection, and vaccine handling;

(4) Vaccine shall be administered to the progeny swine at least once, or more often if required by the herd plan;

(5) Feeder pig movement or relocation from the premises of origin must be detailed in writing in the herd cleanup plan. Feeder pig movement or relocation from the premises of origin will only be allowed to approved premises and must be detailed in writing in the herd cleanup plan. Movement will not be allowed from the herd if the herd has experienced clinical symptoms of pseudorabies in the past 30 days. Effective April 19, 2000, all movements from infected premises shall be by restricted movement. "Movement" in this paragraph includes movement to a premises in the production system not in the vicinity of the current location, irrespective of whether there is a change of ownership;

(6) Culled breeding swine must move by restricted movement directly to slaughter (slaughtering plant or fixed concentration point) or to an approved premises in compliance with Iowa Code section 166D.10 as amended by 2000 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2312, section 16, and as detailed in the herd cleanup plan. No swine moved from infected herds may be represented as breeding swine;

(7) Herds identified as infected on or after August 1, 1999, with breeding swine, shall implement a test and removal herd cleanup plan which allows for the phased test and removal of bred animals for one farrowing cycle, followed by a whole herd test and removal plan. Effective August 1, 2000, a whole herd test and removal plan shall be implemented for all infected breeding herds. The herd plan shall include the following:

1. All breeding swine, including boars, shall be tested within 14 days of the herd's being classified as infected. Testing shall also include progeny, if applicable.

2. All breeding swine must be identified by an approved ear tag, or other approved identification method, at the time of blood collection.

3. Until August 1, 2000, all seropositive, unbred breeding swine must be removed from the herd by restricted movement, direct to slaughter (slaughtering plant or fixed concentration point), within 15 days after blood collection. All seropositive, bred swine must be removed from the herd by restricted movement, direct to slaughter (slaughtering plant or fixed concentration point), within 15 days of weaning. All replacement breeding stock must be vaccinated prior to addition into the herd and must be retested 60 days after entry into the herd. Effective August 1, 2000, all seropositive animals, bred or unbred, must be removed from the herd by restricted movement, direct to slaughter (slaughtering plant or fixed concentration point), within 15 days of the whole herd test. All known positive animals in the herd on August 1, 2000, must be removed from the herd by restricted movement, direct to slaughter (slaughtering plant or fixed concentration point), by August 15, 2000.

4. A whole herd test shall be required within 30 days after the removal of the last known positive animal. Any additional seropositive animals must be removed from the herd by restricted movement, direct to slaughter, within 15 days of the collection date. Whole herd retests shall be required at 30-day intervals, with removal of positive animals within 15 days of the test, until it has been determined that the herd is noninfected.

5. Seropositive swine must be removed from the herd, by restricted movement, direct to a buying station or to a slaughtering establishment.

All swine movement from infected herds must be by restricted movement directly to slaughter or to an approved premises as detailed in the herd cleanup plan.

When a herd is designated a noninfected herd, or has been depopulated, by procedures detailed in Iowa Code section 166D.9, the plan is completed;

(8) Beginning October 1, 1999, a herd cleanup plan shall be implemented for all infected finishing herds which shall include the following:

1. A description of the premises, including the location, capacity, physical layout, owner's name, and herd number.

2. Vaccination requirements:

- Every animal, unless such animal is within three weeks of anticipated slaughter, must be vaccinated with an approved pseudorabies vaccine within seven days of notification by a regulatory official.
- New animals introduced into the infected premises are to be vaccinated with an approved pseudorabies vaccine according to the timetable outlined in the herd plan.
- If, through subsequent testing, additional buildings on the site are determined to be infected, all swine on the site shall be managed by all-in, all-out production.

3. Testing requirements:

- A minimum of 14 swine, selected randomly, per building, shall be tested immediately.
- Swine shall be retested, at a minimum of 14 animals, selected randomly, per building, every 45 days, if necessary, until the premises are determined to be noninfected.

4. Description, restrictions, and requirements of pig flow through the facilities.

5. All movements from infected finishing sites shall be by restricted movement and only to slaughter.

d. Specific movement limitations which may include approved destination locations, "restricted movement to slaughter," or other appropriate animal movement control measures.

e. Signatures of the herd owner, the owner's veterinarian, and the epidemiologist or the epidemiologist's representative.

64.157(3) Rescinded IAB 10/22/97, effective 10/1/97.

64.157(4) Rescinded IAB 10/22/97, effective 10/1/97.

64.157(5) If this herd cleanup plan is not followed, is discontinued, or is not progressing in a satisfactory manner as determined by the department, the herd is a quarantined herd and is subject to "restricted movement to slaughter," according to 2000 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2312, section 17, until a new and approved cleanup plan is in place and showing progress according to a designated epidemiologist.

64.157(6) Rescinded IAB 10/22/97, effective 10/1/97.

64.157(7) A deviation from a herd cleanup plan may be used in exigent circumstances if the deviation has the approval, in writing, of the epidemiologist and the state veterinarian.

21—64.158(166D) Feeder pig cooperator plan for infected herds.

64.158(1) A feeder pig cooperator plan shall be a written plan approved and on file with the department.

64.158(2) Feeder Pig Cooperator Plan Agreement—revised effective April 1, 1995.

Feeder Pig Cooperator Plan Agreement—Revised

Date:
Herd I.D. Number:
Owner's Name:
Address:
Telephone Number:
The Feeder Pig Cooperator Plan Agreement shall include the following:

1. The herd has not experienced clinical signs of pseudorabies within the previous 30 days.
2. Maintain the breeding herd on an approved vaccination program, at least four times per year.
3. Wean and segregate progeny by five weeks of age or less and maintain progeny group isolation until moved as feeder pigs.
4. The herd must be visited at least quarterly by the herd veterinarian to monitor progress of herd cleanup plan; this shall include quarterly testing, if applicable, overseeing management procedures including all-in, all-out swine movement, ventilation, animal waste handling, sanitation, disinfection and vaccine handling.
5. Feeder pigs may be marketed or moved intrastate as cooperator pigs by restricted movement to approved premises detailed in the herd cleanup plan provided that all requirements of this plan are followed.

6. All feeder pigs must be vaccinated prior to sale. Vaccine shall be administered according to individual's herd plan.

7. All feeder pigs must be identified prior to sale with an official pink feeder pig ear tag, or a tattoo, approved by the department, beginning with the letters PR. All movement of feeder pigs from the herd shall be by restricted movement and only be allowed to approved premises detailed in the herd cleanup plan. All feeder pigs are quarantined to farm of destination until sold to slaughter. Movement to slaughter must be by restricted movement.

8. Breeding swine shall move directly to slaughter, or an approved premises in compliance with Iowa Code section 166D.10 as amended by 2000 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2312, section 16, and as detailed in the herd cleanup plan, and by restricted movement. No swine from infected herds may be represented as breeding swine.

9. The producer shall maintain a record of all test charts, all sales transactions by way of health certificates or restricted movement permits, and vaccine purchases for at least two years. These records shall be available to department officials upon request.

10. When this herd is determined, through procedures as detailed in Iowa Code section 166D.9, to become a noninfected herd or is depopulated, the plan is completed.

11. I agree, if this plan is not followed, is discontinued, or is not progressing in a satisfactory manner as determined by the department, the herd is a quarantined herd and subject to restricted movement, direct to slaughter or to an approved premises.

I am currently enrolled in an approved herd cleanup plan. I further agree to comply with all the requirements contained in this Feeder Pig Cooperator Plan Agreement.

Herd Owner:	Date:
Herd Veterinarian:	Date:

21—64.159(166D) Herds of unknown status. Feeder pigs from herds of unknown status may not move after September 30, 1993; however, these herds may test to determine status and feeder pigs may be moved according to 64.156(1), 64.156(2), 64.156(3), 64.157(3), or 64.158(2).

The owner must provide test data, prior to movement, proving that these requirements have been met.

21—64.160(166D) Approved premises. The purpose of an approved premises is to maintain feeder swine and feeder pigs under quarantine with movement either direct to slaughter or to another approved premises. Effective June 1, 2000, all swine moved or relocated from an infected herd on an approved herd cleanup plan may only move by restricted movement to an approved premises for further feeding or to slaughter (slaughtering plant or fixed concentration point).

64.160(1) The following are requirements establishing, renewing, or revoking an approved premises permit:

a. A permit application, as part of the herd cleanup plan, must indicate the name of the premises operator and address of the premises.

b. To be valid, an approved premises must be detailed as part of a herd cleanup plan and approved by a department or inspection service official certifying that the facility meets the following guidelines:

(1) Must be a dry lot facility located in an area of confirmed cases of pseudorabies.

(2) Shall not be in the vicinity of a breeding herd. Effective June 1, 2000, an approved premises shall not be located in a county designated as in Stage III of the national pseudorabies eradication program, nor shall it be located in a county which has achieved 0 percent prevalence of pseudorabies infection among all herds in the county as of March 1, 2000, or later. Effective August 1, 2000, an approved premises shall not be located within one and one-half miles of a noninfected herd or three miles of a qualified negative herd.

(3) Shall be built such that it can be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

(4) The lay of the land or the facilities shall not be conducive to animal waste draining onto adjacent property.

(5) Only feeder swine and cull swine may be moved onto this premises. Boars and sows are to be maintained separate and apart.

(6) Swine on the premises must be maintained in isolation from other livestock.

c. The permittee must provide to the department or inspection service, during normal business hours, access to the approved premises and to all required records. Records of swine transfers must be kept for at least one year. The records shall include information about purchases and sales, names of buyers and sellers, the dates of transactions, and the number of swine involved with each transaction.

d. Swine must be vaccinated for pseudorabies according to the herd cleanup plan. Vaccination records must be available for inspection during normal business hours.

e. Dead swine must be disposed of in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 167. The dead swine must be held so as to prevent animals, including wild animals and livestock, from reaching the dead swine.

f. Swine must be moved direct to slaughter or to another approved premises by restricted movement and as detailed in the herd cleanup plan.

g. An approved premises permit may be revoked by following quarantine release methods as detailed in Iowa Code section 166D.9, or failure to comply with departmental operation rules, or if swine have been removed from the premises for a period of 12 or more months.

h. Renewal of an approved premises will not be permitted when:

(1) The approved premises is not compliant with the requirements of this rule.

(2) Federal law prohibits approved premises.

(3) The approved premises no longer is part of an approved herd cleanup plan, or the county where the approved premises is located no longer allows approved premises or the site of the approved premises no longer complies with requirements.

i. Revocation of an approved premises will result in the issuance of a quarantine by the department effective until quarantine release methods have been followed as detailed in Iowa Code section 166D.9, or the approved premises has been depopulated by restricted movement to slaughter or to another approved premises as detailed in the herd cleanup plan.

64.160(2) An approved premises will be considered permitted as long as the approved premises is compliant with all regulations and is part of an approved herd cleanup plan.

21—64.161(166D) Sales to approved premises. After June 1, 2000, all feeder pigs and cull swine except those from "noninfected herds" must be moved directly to an approved premises by restricted movement for further feeding; however, these pigs may continue to move as cooperator pigs if a "Feeder Pig Cooperator Plan Agreement—Revised" is approved by the department and movement is permitted by the department.

21—64.162(166D) Certification of veterinarians to initiate approved herd cleanup plans and approved feeder pig cooperator plan agreements and fee basis.

64.162(1) *Requirements for certification.* To be certified, the veterinarian shall meet both of the following requirements:

a. Be an accredited veterinarian.

b. Attend and complete continuing education sessions as determined by the Iowa pseudorabies advisory committee and the department.

64.162(2) *Responsibilities.* A certified veterinarian is authorized to do the following:

a. Complete and submit herd plan and herd agreement forms (supplied by the department) within ten days of completion for approval by the department.

b. Review and update herd plans and herd agreements and report to the department any changes made.

64.162(3) *Revocation of certification.* Failure to comply with the above requirements of this rule will result in revocation of certification.

64.162(4) *Remuneration.* Compensation will be made to the veterinarian or veterinarians certified to initiate herd plans and herd agreements. Payment will be made from pseudorabies program funds,

if available and authorized for these purposes. Fees for payment shall be approved by the advisory committee and established by the department by order. Payment will be made for the following:

a. Initial herd cleanup plan with or without an accompanying feeder pig cooperator agreement. Payment will be made upon submission of the completed form and department approval of the plan.

b. Review of herd cleanup plan. Payment will be made upon submission of the completed form and department approval of the plan review.

c. Upon completion of the herd cleanup plan and release of the infected status, the veterinarian will receive a payment.

d. All other herd consultation or time devoted to herd plan implementation shall be at owner's expense.

64.162(5) *Fee basis.* The following fees are allocated to the testing veterinarian when approved by the department, provided funding is available:

a. Herd stop fee per stop not to exceed four stops per year.

b. Bleeding fee per animal, not to exceed 100 tests per herd, per year.

c. Differentiable vaccine reimbursement per dose, when dispensed during the first 24 months from the date of initial program area designation. Doses of pseudorabies differentiable vaccine are dispensed to infected herds on approved cleanup plans, based upon date of herd plan approval, according to the number of breeding swine.

d. Fees for additional herd stops and tests may be allocated by approval from the department.

21—64.163(166D) Nondifferentiable pseudorabies vaccine disapproved. Transferred and amended, see 21—64.152(163,166D), IAB 8/19/92.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 163 and 166D.

21—64.164 to **64.169** Reserved.

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PARATUBERCULOSIS (JOHNE'S) DISEASE

21—64.170(165A) Definitions. Definitions used in rules 21—64.170(165A) through 21—64.178(165A) are as follows:

"Accredited veterinarian" means a veterinarian approved by the deputy administrator of veterinary services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the state veterinarian in accordance with Part 161 of Title 9, Chapter 1 of the Code of Federal Regulations, revised as of January 1, 2000, to perform functions required by cooperative state-federal animal disease control and eradication programs.

"Approved laboratory" means an American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD) accredited laboratory or the National Veterinary Services Laboratory, Ames, Iowa. An approved laboratory must have successfully passed the Johne's diagnostic proficiency test in the previous year.

"Certificate" means an official document that is issued at the point of origin by a state veterinarian, federal animal health official, or accredited veterinarian and contains information on the individual identification of each animal being moved, the number of animals, the purpose of the movement, the points of origin and destination, the consignor, the consignee, and any other information required by the state veterinarian.

"Designated epidemiologist" means a veterinarian who has demonstrated the knowledge and ability to perform the functions required under these rules and who has been selected by the state veterinarian.

"Individual herd plan" means a written herd management plan that is designed by the herd owner, the owner's veterinarian, if requested, and a designated epidemiologist to identify and control Johne's disease in an affected herd. The individual herd plan may include optional testing.

"Johne's disease-affected animal" means an animal which has reacted positively to an organism-based detection test conducted by an approved laboratory.

"Permit" means an official document for movement of affected or exposed animals that is issued by the state veterinarian, USDA Area Veterinarian-in-Charge, or accredited veterinarian.

"State" means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Guam.
[**ARC 0230C**, IAB 7/25/12, effective 8/29/12]

21—64.171(165A) Supervision of the Johne's disease program. The state veterinarian's office will provide supervision for the Johne's disease program.
[**ARC 0230C**, IAB 7/25/12, effective 8/29/12]

21—64.172(165A) Official Johne's disease tests. Organism-based detection tests will be considered as official Johne's disease tests. These tests include, but are not limited to, Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) tests and bacteriological culture.
[**ARC 0230C**, IAB 7/25/12, effective 8/29/12]

21—64.173(165A) Vaccination allowed. Vaccination against Johne's disease is allowed with the permission of the state veterinarian. The herd owner requesting vaccination of the herd must sign and follow a Johne's disease herd control plan consisting of best management practices designed to prevent the introduction of and control the spread of Johne's disease. A risk assessment may be included as part

of the herd control plan. The herd owner shall submit animal vaccination reports to the department on forms provided by the department.
[**ARC 0230C**, IAB 7/25/12, effective 8/29/12]

21—64.174(165A) Herd plan. The herd owner, the owner's veterinarian, if requested, and the designated epidemiologist may develop a plan for preventing the introduction of and controlling the spread of Johne's disease in each affected herd.
[**ARC 0230C**, IAB 7/25/12, effective 8/29/12]

21—64.175(165A) Identification and disposal requirements. Affected animals must remain on the premises where they are found until they are permanently identified by an accredited veterinarian applying a C-punch in the right ear of the animal. Affected animals may be moved only for the purpose of consigning the animal to slaughter.

21—64.176(165A) Segregation, cleaning, and disinfecting. Positive animals, consigned to slaughter through a state-federal approved auction market, must be maintained separate and apart from noninfected animals. Positive animals must be the last class of animal sold. Cleaning and disinfection of the alleyways, pen(s) and sale ring used to house positive animals must be accomplished prior to the next scheduled sale. Affected animals entering slaughter marketing channels must be moved directly to the slaughter facility or the slaughter market concentration point. Transportation vehicles used to haul affected animals shall be cleaned and disinfected after such use and before transporting any additional animals.

21—64.177(165A) Intrastate movement requirements.

64.177(1) Animals that are positive to an official Johne's disease test may be moved from the farm of origin for slaughter only if the animals are moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment and accompanied by an owner-shipper statement that identifies the animals as positive to an official Johne's disease test and the statement is delivered to the consignee. Positive animals shall be identified prior to movement by application of a C-punch in the right ear of the animal.

64.177(2) Animals that are positive to an official Johne's disease test may be moved within Iowa for slaughter and consigned to a state-federal approved slaughter market if the animals are accompanied by an owner-shipper statement that identifies the animals as positive to an official Johne's disease test and the statement is delivered to the consignee. Positive animals shall be identified prior to movement by application of a C-punch in the right ear of the animal.

64.177(3) Animals that are positive to an official Johne's disease test may be moved within Iowa for purposes other than slaughter only by permit from the state veterinarian.
[**ARC 0230C**, IAB 7/25/12, effective 8/29/12]

21—64.178(165A) Import requirements.

64.178(1) Animals that are positive to an official Johne's disease test may be imported into Iowa for slaughter if the animals are moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment and accompanied by an owner-shipper statement that identifies the animals as positive to an official Johne's disease test and the statement is delivered to the consignee. All animals must be officially identified.

64.178(2) Animals that are positive to an official Johne's disease test may be imported into Iowa for slaughter and consigned to a state-federal approved slaughter market if the animals are accompanied by an owner-shipper statement that identifies the animals as positive to an official Johne's disease test and the statement is delivered to the consignee. Positive animals shall be identified at the market, prior to sale, by application of a C-punch in the right ear of the animal.

64.178(3) Animals that are positive to an official Johne's disease test may be imported into Iowa for purposes other than slaughter only by permit from the state veterinarian.
[**ARC 0230C**, IAB 7/25/12, effective 8/29/12]

21—64.179 to **64.184** Reserved.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement chapter 165A.

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LOW PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA (LPAI)

21—64.185(163) Definitions. Terms used in these rules are defined as follows:

"Affected poultry flock" means a poultry flock from which any animal has been diagnosed as infected with LPAI and which is not in compliance with the provisions of the control program for LPAI as described in this chapter.

"Approved laboratory" means the Iowa State University Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, Ames, Iowa, or other American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD) accredited laboratory, including the National Veterinary Services Laboratory, Ames, Iowa.

"Designated epidemiologist" means a state veterinarian who has demonstrated the knowledge and ability to perform the functions required under these rules and who has been selected by the state veterinarian.

"House/housing facilities" means the individual barn that houses the poultry.

"Individual flock plan" means a written flock management and testing plan that is designed by the flock owner, the owner's veterinarian, if requested, and a designated epidemiologist to identify and eradicate LPAI from an affected or exposed flock and to prevent the spread of the disease to an adjacent flock.

"Low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI)" means an infectious, contagious disease of poultry caused by Type A influenza virus. For the purposes of these rules, LPAI shall include only subtypes identified as H5 or H7.

"LPAI affected" means a designation applied to poultry diagnosed as infected with LPAI based on laboratory results, clinical signs, or epidemiologic investigation.

"LPAI suspect" means a designation applied to poultry for which laboratory evidence or clinical signs suggest a diagnosis of LPAI but for which laboratory results are inconclusive.

"Monitored LPAI poultry flock" means a flock of poultry that is in compliance with the surveillance and testing procedures set forth in these rules.

"Official avian influenza test" means an approved test conducted at a laboratory approved to diagnose avian influenza.

"Poultry" means commercial egg-laying and meat-producing chickens and commercial turkeys. "Poultry" also means breeder flocks.

"Poultry flock" means a group of poultry, generally of the same age, that are hatched, housed, managed, and sold together as one unit.

"Quarantine" means an imposed restriction prohibiting movement of poultry to any location without specific written permits.

"Slaughter/disposal" means the removal or depopulation of the poultry flock.

21—64.186(163) Supervision of the low pathogenic avian influenza program. The state veterinarian's office shall provide oversight and supervision of the LPAI program in Iowa.

21—64.187(163) Surveillance procedures. Surveillance procedures shall only apply to commercial poultry flocks of 10,000 or more layers, commercial chicken broiler operations with 10,000 or more broilers, and commercial turkey operations with 1,000 or more turkeys. Breeders that participate in, and qualify under, the USDA, APHIS, NPIP U.S. Avian Influenza Clean Program meet or exceed the surveillance provisions of this plan and are exempt from further certification under this rule. For poultry flocks, surveillance procedures shall include the following:

64.187(1) *Turkeys and turkey poults.*

a. Preslaughter/movement testing. A minimum of six blood samples per flock may be collected and forwarded to an approved laboratory for LPAI testing within 21 days prior to depopulation or movement; or

b. Slaughter/disposal testing. Six blood samples per flock shall be collected at slaughter/disposal and forwarded to an approved laboratory for LPAI testing.

c. Sick flock testing. Twenty blood samples shall be collected between 10 days and 21 days after the onset of respiratory disease and forwarded to an approved laboratory for LPAI testing, and 20 pharyngeal swabs shall be collected at onset of respiratory disease and forwarded to an approved laboratory for LPAI testing.

d. Routine serologic testing. A test for LPAI should be included.

64.187(2) *Laying chickens and pre-lay pullets.*

a. Preslaughter/disposal/movement testing. Eleven blood samples shall be collected and forwarded to an approved laboratory for LPAI testing within 30 days prior to depopulation or disposal of spent hens or movement of pre-lay pullets to another farm.

b. Sick flock testing. Twenty blood samples shall be collected between 10 days and 21 days after the onset of respiratory disease and forwarded to an approved laboratory for LPAI testing, and 20 pharyngeal swabs shall be collected at onset of respiratory disease and forwarded to an approved laboratory for LPAI testing.

c. Routine serologic testing. A test for LPAI of 11 birds per barn during a 12-month period shall be collected and forwarded.

64.187(3) *Broiler chickens.*

a. Preslaughter testing. Eleven blood samples may be collected and forwarded to an approved laboratory for LPAI testing within 21 days prior to depopulation; or

b. Slaughter/disposal testing. Eleven blood samples shall be collected at slaughter/disposal and forwarded to an approved laboratory for LPAI testing.

c. Sick flock testing. Twenty blood samples shall be collected between 10 days and 21 days after the onset of respiratory disease and forwarded to an approved laboratory for LPAI testing, and 20 pharyngeal swabs shall be collected at onset of respiratory disease and forwarded to an approved laboratory for LPAI testing.

d. Routine serologic testing. A test for LPAI should be included.

[**ARC 1802C**, IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/1/15]

21—64.188(163) Official LPAI tests. Official tests for LPAI are:

1. Agar Gel Precipitin (AGP);
2. Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA);
3. Any other tests performed by an approved laboratory to confirm a diagnosis of LPAI.

Tests positive to screening for avian influenza through AGP, ELISA, and any other tests performed by an approved laboratory to confirm a diagnosis of LPAI must be forwarded to National Veterinary Services Laboratory, Ames, Iowa, for subtype testing.

4. Influenza type A antigen detection tests approved by the state veterinarian. All influenza type A antigen detection tests performed shall be prior-approved by the state veterinarian, and all positive tests results shall be reported immediately to the state veterinarian. A monthly report of all test results shall be reported to the state veterinarian.

21—64.189(163) Investigation of LPAI affected poultry identified through surveillance. All poultry diagnosed at an approved laboratory as infected with LPAI must be traced back to the flock or farm of origin.

All flocks having contact with affected or exposed poultry as determined by the designated epidemiologist must be investigated epidemiologically. All farms of origin and flocks having contact with affected or exposed poultry must be quarantined, pending the results of the epidemiological investigation.

21—64.190(163) Duration of quarantine. Quarantines imposed in accordance with these rules shall be in effect for a minimum of three months after the last detection of active avian influenza virus on the premises. Active avian influenza virus on the premises will be determined through the use of sentinel poultry or virus isolation.

21—64.191(163) Flock plan.

64.191(1) The flock owner, the owner's veterinarian, if requested, and the epidemiologist shall develop a plan for eradicating LPAI in each affected flock. The plan must be designed to reduce and then eliminate LPAI from the flock, to prevent spread of the disease to other flocks, and to prevent reintroduction of LPAI after the flock becomes disease-free. The flock plan must be developed and signed within 15 days after the determination that the flock is affected.

64.191(2) The flock plan will include, but is not limited to, the following areas:

a. Movement of vehicles, equipment, and people on and off the premises.

b. Cleaning and disinfection of vehicles entering and leaving the premises.

c. Proper elimination of daily mortality through composting on premises, incineration on premises, or other approved method.

d. Biosecurity procedures for people entering or leaving the facility.

e. Controlled marketing.

(1) No poultry may be removed from the premises for a minimum of 21 days after the last detection of active avian influenza virus on the premises. Immune flocks that have recovered from avian influenza infection may remain on the premises for the remainder of their scheduled life span.

(2) After 21 days, poultry marketing will only be allowed for delivery to slaughter establishments at the close of business for the week.

(3) Routes used to transport poultry to slaughter must avoid other poultry operations.

(4) Trucks used to transport poultry from an infected premises must be cleaned and disinfected and may not enter another poultry facility for at least 24 hours.

(5) Eggs which are washed, sanitized, and packed in new materials may be moved into normal marketing channels, but trucks hauling these eggs must not visit another premises between the production site and the market. Egg handling materials must be destroyed at the plant or cleaned, sanitized, and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises. Disposable egg flats or sanitized, plastic flats must be used to transport eggs.

(6) Eggs that are sold as "nest run" and are not washed and sanitized must be moved directly to only an "off-line" breaking operation for pasteurization and used for breaking only. The egg handling materials must be handled as described in (5) above.

(7) Liquid eggs from layer flocks may continue to move from breaking operations directly to pasteurization plants provided that the transport vehicles are cleaned and disinfected before entering and leaving the premises.

f. Vaccination. Avian influenza vaccine will be considered for use only if allowed by the state veterinarian and USDA APHIS.

(1) Killed H5 or H7 vaccine may be used to immunize all noninfected poultry remaining on the premises. Laying-flock replacement poultry should be vaccinated at least two weeks before entering the laying operation.

(2) Twenty sentinel (nonvaccinated) poultry will be kept in each vaccinated flock, and all 20 will be tested for avian influenza every 30 days.

(3) Avian influenza virus will be considered to be no longer active when all sentinel poultry are serologically negative on two consecutive tests conducted at least 14 days apart and when cloacal swabs from each of the 20 sentinel poultry are negative by virus isolation testing.

(4) Positive sentinel poultry must be euthanized and replaced by negative poultry after 14 days.

(5) Slaughter withdrawal times must be followed in the marketing of poultry.

g. Housing facilities and manure. Before a new flock is placed in an infected house, manure must be removed and the housing facilities must be cleaned and disinfected. Manure shall not be removed from the premises for a minimum of 30 days after the last active detection of avian influenza virus in a house.

Manure from infected housing facilities must be carried in covered conveyances, and transportation routes must avoid other poultry operations. Manure handling and disposal will be at the direction of the state veterinarian.

h. Wild bird, insect, and rodent control. Wild bird, insect, and rodent control programs must be implemented on the premises before a facility is repopulated with poultry. Rodenticide must be set out before feed or birds are removed from the premises.

64.191(3) The plan must address flock management and be in compliance with all provisions of these rules. The plan must be formalized as a memorandum of agreement between the owner and program officials, must be approved by the state veterinarian, and must include plans to obtain a disease-free status.

21—64.192(163) Cleaning and disinfecting. The housing facilities must be cleaned and disinfected under state supervision within 15 days after affected poultry and manure have been removed.

21—64.193 to **64.199** Reserved.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 163.

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SCRAPIE DISEASE

21—64.200(163) Definitions. Definitions used in rules 21—64.200(163) through 21—64.211(163) are as follows:

"Accredited veterinarian" means a veterinarian approved by the administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the state veterinarian in accordance with Part 161 of Title 9, Chapter 1 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), to perform functions required by cooperative state-federal animal disease control and eradication programs.

"Administrator" means the administrator of APHIS or any employee of USDA to whom the administrator has delegated authority to act on behalf of the administrator.

"Animal" means any sheep or goat.

"APHIS representative" means an individual employed by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) in animal health activities who is authorized by the administrator to perform the functions and duties involved.

"Approved laboratory" means a diagnostic laboratory approved by APHIS to conduct tests for scrapie or genotypes on one or more tissues.

"Area veterinarian-in-charge" or *"AVIC"* means the veterinary official of APHIS assigned by APHIS to supervise and perform the official animal health work of APHIS in Iowa.

"Breed associations and registries" means the organizations that maintain the permanent records of ancestry or pedigrees of animals (including each animal's sire and dam), individual identification of animals, and ownership of animals.

"Certificate of Veterinary Inspection" or *"CVI"* means an official document approved by the department and issued by a licensed accredited veterinarian at the point of origin of movement of animals.

"Commingle" means to group animals together in a manner that allows them to have physical contact with each other, including contact through a fence, but not limited contact. Commingling includes sharing the same section in a transportation unit where physical contact can occur.

"Designated scrapie epidemiologist" or *"DSE"* means a state or federal veterinarian designated by the department and APHIS to make decisions about the use and interpretation of diagnostic tests and field investigation data and the management of flocks and animals of epidemiological significance to the scrapie program.

"Directly to slaughter" means movement from a farm to a place of business where animals are processed into meat, excluding movement through an auction market or livestock dealer's place of business.

"Exposed animal" means any animal that has had contact with a scrapie-positive animal or had contact with a premises where a scrapie-positive animal has resided and for which a flock plan has not yet been completed. Exposed animals shall be evaluated by a state or federal veterinarian in concurrence with the DSE and state veterinarian and may be redesignated into a risk category according to genetic resistance and exposure and may be restricted or have restrictions removed in accordance with current USDA regulations.

"Exposed flock" means any flock in which:

1. A scrapie-positive animal was born or gave birth; or
2. A high-risk or suspect female animal currently resides; or
3. A high-risk or suspect animal once resided that gave birth or aborted in the flock and from which tissues were not submitted for official scrapie testing.

"Flock" means a group of sheep or goats, or a mixture of both species, residing on the same premises or under common ownership or supervision on two or more premises with animal interchange between the premises. Changes in ownership of part or all of a flock do not change the identity of the flock or the regulatory requirements applicable to the flock.

"Flock identification number" or *"flock ID number"* means the unique alphanumeric premises identification number that appears on the official identification issued to a flock, that conforms with the standards for an epidemiologically distinct premises, as outlined in 9 CFR 79.1, and that is assigned by USDA and approved by the department.

"Flock of origin" means the flock of birth for male animals and, for female animals, means the flock in which the animal most recently resided in which it either was born, gave birth, or resided during lambing or kidding.

"Flock plan" means a written flock management agreement signed by the owner of a flock, the accredited veterinarian, if one is employed by the owner, and a department or APHIS representative in which each participant agrees to undertake actions specified in the flock plan to control the spread of scrapie from, and eradicate scrapie in, an infected flock or source flock or to reduce the risk of the occurrence of scrapie in a flock that contains a high-risk or exposed animal. As part of a flock plan, the flock owner must provide the facilities and personnel needed to carry out the requirements of the flock plan. The flock plan must include the requirements in 9 CFR 54.8.

"Genetic susceptibility" means the animal's likelihood, based upon the genotype of the animal, of developing scrapie following exposure to scrapie.

"High-risk animal" means:

1. Any exposed female animal designated as genetically susceptible under current USDA guidelines;
2. The female offspring of a scrapie-positive female animal; or
3. Any other exposed female animal determined by the DSE to be a potential risk.

"Infected flock" means any flock in which the DSE has determined that a scrapie-positive female animal has resided, unless an epidemiological investigation conducted by the DSE shows that the animal did not give birth or abort in the flock.

"Interstate commerce" means trade, traffic, transportation, or other commerce between a place in a state and any place outside that state, or between points within a state but through any place outside that state.

"Limited contact" means incidental contact between animals away from the flock's premises, such as at fairs, shows, exhibitions, markets, and sales; between ewes being inseminated, flushed, or implanted; or between rams at ram test or collection stations. Embryo transfer and artificial insemination equipment

and surgical tools must be sterilized after each use in order for the contact to be considered limited contact. Limited contact does not include any contact with a female animal during or up to 30 days after she gave birth or aborted or when there is any visible vaginal discharge other than that associated with estrus. Limited contact does not include any activity in which uninhibited contact occurs, such as sharing an enclosure, sharing a section of a transport vehicle, or residing in other flocks for breeding or other purposes, except as allowed by scrapie flock certification program standards.

"Live-animal screening test" means any test used for the diagnosis of scrapie in a live animal, approved by APHIS, and conducted in a laboratory approved by APHIS.

"Noncompliant flock" means:

1. Any source or infected flock whose owner declines to enter into a flock plan or postexposure management and monitoring plan (PEMMP) agreement within 60 days of the flock's being designated as a source or infected flock;
2. Any exposed flock whose owner fails to make animals available for testing within 60 days of notification, or as mutually agreed upon by the department and the owner, or whose owner fails to submit required postmortem samples;
3. Any flock whose owner or manager has misrepresented, or who employs a person who has misrepresented, the scrapie status of an animal or has misrepresented any other information on a certificate, permit, owner statement, or other official document within the last five years;
4. Any flock whose owner or manager has moved, or who employs a person who has moved, an animal in violation of this chapter within the last five years; or
5. Any flock which does not meet the requirements of a flock plan or PEMMP.

"Official genotype test" means any test used to determine the genotype of a live or dead animal and conducted at an approved laboratory provided that the animal is officially identified and the samples used for the test are collected and shipped to the laboratory by either an accredited veterinarian or a department or APHIS representative.

"Official identification" or *"official ID"* means identification approved by the department and APHIS for use in the scrapie eradication program in the state of Iowa. For sheep, official identification consists of (1) approved ear tags which include the flock ID number combined with an individual animal number; (2) approved unique, alphanumeric serial-numbered ear tags; or (3) ear tags approved for use with the scrapie flock certification program. For goats, official identification consists of any method of identification approved by the USDA, as outlined in 9 CFR 79.2.

"Official test" means any test used for the diagnosis of scrapie in a live or dead animal, approved by APHIS for that use, and conducted at an approved laboratory.

"Owner" means a person, partnership, company, corporation, or any other legal entity which has legal or rightful title to animals.

"Owner/seller statement form" means a written document to be completed by the owner or seller of animals that require official identification and includes the owner's/seller's name, address, and telephone number; date of transaction; the flock identification number; the number of animals involved; a statement indicating that the animals that require official identification have been officially identified and that the owner/seller will maintain records as to the origin of the individual animals for five years; and a signed owner statement.

"Owner statement" means a statement signed by the owner certifying that the sexually intact animals are not scrapie-positive, suspect, high-risk, or exposed and that they did not originate from an infected, source, exposed, or noncompliant flock.

"Permit" means an official document that has been issued by an APHIS or department representative or an authorized accredited veterinarian and allows the interstate movement of animals under quarantine. A seal may be required by the state veterinarian or AVIC.

"Postexposure management and monitoring plan" or *"PEMMP"* means a written agreement signed by the owner of a flock, an accredited veterinarian, if one is employed by the owner, and a department or APHIS representative in which each participant agrees to undertake actions specified in the agreement to reduce the risk of the occurrence of scrapie and to monitor for the occurrence of scrapie in the flock for at least five years after the last high-risk or scrapie-positive animal is removed from the flock or after the

last exposure of the flock to a scrapie-positive animal, unless the monitoring time is otherwise specified by a department or APHIS representative. As part of a postexposure management and monitoring plan, the flock owner must provide the facilities and personnel needed to carry out the requirements of the plan. The plan must include the requirements in 9 CFR 54.8.

"Premises" means the ground, area, buildings, and equipment occupied by one or more flocks of animals.

"Quarantine" means an imposed restriction prohibiting movement of animals to any location without specific written permits.

"Scrapie" means a nonfebrile, transmissible, insidious degenerative disease affecting the central nervous system of sheep and goats.

"Scrapie eradication program" or *"program"* means the cooperative state-federal-industry program administered by APHIS and states to control and eradicate scrapie.

"Scrapie flock certification program" or *"SFCP"* means a voluntary state-federal-industry cooperative program established and maintained to reduce the occurrence and spread of scrapie, to identify flocks that have been free of evidence of scrapie over specified time periods, and to contribute to the eventual eradication of scrapie. This program was formerly known as the voluntary scrapie flock certification program.

"Scrapie-positive animal" or *"positive animal"* means an animal for which a diagnosis of scrapie has been made by an approved laboratory through one of the following methods:

1. Histopathological examination of central nervous system (CNS) tissues from the animal for characteristic microscopic lesions of scrapie;
2. The use of protease-resistant protein analysis methods, including but not limited to immunohistochemistry or western blotting, on CNS or peripheral tissue samples from a live or a dead animal for which a given method has been approved by the administrator for use on that tissue;
3. Bioassay;
4. Scrapie-associated fibrils (SAF) detected by electron microscopy; or
5. Any other test method approved by the administrator in accordance with 9 CFR 54.10.

"Source flock" means a flock in which a department or APHIS representative has determined that at least one animal was born that was diagnosed as a scrapie-positive animal at an age of 72 months or less.

"State animal health official" means an individual employed by the department in animal health activities and authorized by the department to perform the functions involved.

"Suspect animal" means:

1. A sheep or goat that exhibits any of the following possible signs of scrapie and that has been examined by an accredited veterinarian or a department or APHIS representative. Possible signs of scrapie include: weight loss despite retention of appetite; behavioral abnormalities; pruritus (itching); wool pulling; biting at legs or side; lip smacking; motor abnormalities such as incoordination, high-stepping gait of forelimbs, bunny hop movement of rear legs, or swaying of back end; increased sensitivity to noise and sudden movement; tremor, star gazing, head pressing, recumbency, or other signs of neurological disease or chronic wasting;
2. A sheep or goat that has tested positive for scrapie or for the protease-resistant protein associated with scrapie on a live-animal screening test, or any other official test, unless the animal is designated as a scrapie-positive animal; or
3. A sheep or goat that has tested inconclusive or suggestive of scrapie on an official test for scrapie.

"Trace" means all actions required to identify the flock of origin or flock of destination of an animal.

"Unofficial test" means any test used for the diagnosis of scrapie or for the detection of the protease-resistant protein associated with scrapie in a live or dead animal but that either has not been approved by APHIS or was not conducted at an approved diagnostic laboratory.

"Veterinary signature-stamped bill of sale" means a document allowed in Iowa in lieu of a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection for use when animals are sold through a licensed auction market and will remain in Iowa. The bill of sale shall contain the following statement: "I certify, as an accredited veterinarian, that these animals have been inspected by me and that they are not showing any signs of infectious,

contagious, or communicable diseases (except where noted)." The signature of the veterinarian who inspected the animals at the sale must appear on the document.

21—64.201(163) Supervision of the scrapie eradication program. The scrapie eradication program is a cooperative program between the department and APHIS and is supervised by full-time animal health veterinarians employed by the state or federal government.

21—64.202(163) Identification. Animals required to be officially identified shall have official identification applied upon, or before, departure from the current flock of origin by the flock owner or the owner's agent. An animal that already has identification recognized as official for Iowa does not need to have any additional official identification applied. If an animal was not identified prior to departing from its flock of birth or if its identification has been lost, then the animal must be identified upon, or before, departing from the current flock in which the animal resides and the flock of birth, or previous flock of origin, should be recorded, if known. No person shall apply a flock ID tag to an animal that has not resided in that flock. If a sexually intact animal that requires official identification is of uncertain origin or if the animal is identified with a blue metal "meat only" tag or a red or yellow tag denoting exposure or test status, then the animal may not be used for breeding and must be restricted until slaughter. Animals that require official identification and enter the state of Iowa from other states must be identified with an identification that complies with 9 CFR 79.2. For sheep originating from out of state, ear tags that comply with 9 CFR 79.2 will be considered official identification in Iowa. For goats, either ear tags or tattoos that comply with 9 CFR 79.2 will be considered official identification in Iowa.

64.202(1) *Sheep—official identification required.* Sheep required to be officially identified include:

a. All sexually intact sheep, unless specifically excluded in these rules;

b. All sexually intact sheep for exhibition;

c. All sheep over 18 months of age;

d. All sheep residing in noncompliant flocks;

e. All exposed, suspect, positive and high-risk sheep; and

f. Sexually intact sheep of any age imported into Iowa, except as noted in 64.202(2).

64.202(2) *Sheep—official identification not required.* Sheep that do not require official identification include:

a. Sheep under 18 months of age originating from outside the state of Iowa moving into an approved terminal feedlot, and any sheep under 18 months of age moving directly to slaughter;

b. Wether sheep for exhibition, unless over 18 months of age; and

c. Sheep moved for grazing or similar management reasons provided that the sheep are moved from a premises owned or leased by the owner of the sheep to another premises owned or leased by the owner of the sheep.

64.202(3) *Goats—official identification required.* Goats that require official identification include:

a. Sexually intact goats that are registered, are used for exhibition, or have resided on the same premises with or been commingled with sheep, excluding limited contact;

b. All goats residing in noncompliant flocks; and

c. All exposed, suspect, positive and high-risk goats.

64.202(4) *Goats—official identification not required.* Goats that do not require official identification include:

a. Goats under 18 months of age originating from outside the state of Iowa moving into an approved terminal feedlot, and any goats under 18 months of age moving directly to slaughter;

b. Wether goats for exhibition;

c. Goats raised and maintained apart from sheep and used exclusively for meat and fiber production;

d. Pet goats raised and maintained apart from sheep and not registered or used for exhibition;

e. Dairy goats raised and maintained apart from sheep and not registered or used for exhibition; and

f. Goats moved for grazing or similar management reasons provided that the goats are moved from a premises owned or leased by the owner of the goats to another premises owned or leased by the owner of the goats.

NOTE: Official identification requirements for goats will become identical to those for sheep 90 days following the disclosure of a case of scrapie in Iowa goats that cannot be attributed to exposure to sheep.

21—64.203(163) Restrictions on the removal of official identification. No person may remove or tamper with any approved means of identification required to be on sheep or goats, unless the identification must be removed for medical reasons, in which case new official identification must be applied to the animal as soon as possible and prior to commingling that could result in the loss of identity of the animal. A record documenting the change of official identification must be made.

21—64.204(163) Records.

64.204(1) *Record-keeping requirements for owners.* Records on every animal that requires official ID shall be maintained for five years from the time the animal leaves the flock or dies. For animals not born in the flock, records must include the flock-of-origin number or the previous owner's name and address, date of acquisition, a description of the animal (sheep or goat, and breed or class), and flock of birth, if known. When official ID tags are applied, it is recommended that the owner correlate official ID with production records, such as lambing dates, for all breeding animals. The owner shall maintain a record of the name and address of the market or buyer, the date, the number of animals sold, and a description of the animals (sheep or goat, and breed or class) for all animals moved from the flock. The owner must supply the market or buyer with the owner's flock ID number. A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI), or a veterinary signature-stamped bill of sale for animals purchased through Iowa markets, is required for every change of ownership of animals in Iowa, other than for animals sold to slaughter. A copy of the CVI or veterinary signature-stamped bill of sale must be maintained for every animal purchased, and for every animal sold privately, other than to slaughter. For animals sold to slaughter, records must show the date of sale, number of animals sold, and where or to whom sold.

64.204(2) *Record-keeping requirements for auction markets.* Markets must collect a completed and signed owner/seller statement form from each seller presenting animals that require official identification or must post where animals are unloaded signs which state that "sexually intact sheep or goats that are known to be scrapie-positive, suspect, high-risk, or exposed, or that originated from a known infected, source, exposed, or noncompliant flock may not be unloaded or sold through this market." For animals identified by the market, the serial tag numbers applied to each seller's animals must be recorded. Animals that require official identification, but that cannot be identified to their flock of origin shall not be sold as breeding animals. Bill-of-sale records must indicate the seller or flock ID number(s) or serial tag numbers of the animals involved and will serve as documentation of the buyers of animals presented by any particular seller. The market must always record, either on the owner/seller statement form or separately, the following information on all sexually intact animals that require official identification: the seller's flock ID number or seller's name and address, the name or flock ID number of the owner of the flock of origin if different from the seller, and the buyer's name and address or buyer's flock ID number. All animals moving interstate must depart from the market with either a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection or slaughter affidavit; all animals remaining in Iowa must depart from the market with a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, veterinary signature-stamped bill of sale, or slaughter affidavit. Certificates of Veterinary Inspection for animals moving interstate must contain the statement set forth in 21—64.208(163). All of these documents must be made available for inspection upon request and maintained as official records for five years.

64.204(3) *Record-keeping requirements for licensed sheep dealers.* The dealer must either collect a completed and signed owner/seller statement form from the person from whom the dealer takes possession of the animals or must post signs as described in 64.204(2) if there is any possibility that the animals will move interstate, other than through slaughter channels. The dealer must always record, either on the owner/seller statement form or separately, the following information on all sexually intact animals that require official identification: the seller's flock ID number or seller's name and address

and the name of the owner of the flock of origin, or flock-of-origin ID number, if different from the seller. For animals identified by the dealer, the serial tag number applied to each animal must be recorded. Animals that move interstate, other than to slaughter, must be inspected by a veterinarian and have a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that includes the required statements as set forth in 21—64.208(163). All animals that do not go to slaughter must be inspected by a veterinarian and have a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection completed prior to sale, unless the animals are being sold at a licensed auction market where a veterinary inspection will occur. For animals that are taken to an auction market, the dealer must provide to the market for its records a list of all flock ID numbers or serial tag numbers in the group. For animals that are resorted and sold, records must identify all potential buyers of any animal acquired. Every effort should be made to maintain the identity of groups from the same flock, through separate penning or use of temporary ID, such as chalk marking, in order to simplify efforts to identify the final destination of individual animals. If animals are under 18 months of age and the dealer picks them up at the owner's premises and delivers them directly to slaughter, then the official identification requirement may be waived; however, a record of the transaction must be maintained. Records must document the buyer's name and address or buyer's flock-of-origin ID number, date of sale, and animals sold for all private sales or sales to slaughter, so that animals can be traced to their final destination. All records must be kept for five years and made available for inspection upon request.

21—64.205(163) Responsibility of persons handling animals in commerce to ensure the official identification of animals. Licensed sheep dealers and auction markets and those that provide transport must ensure that animals are properly identified upon taking possession of the animals. Animals lacking official ID must either be declined or be identified by the licensed dealer or market with official ID issued to the dealer or market immediately upon the dealer's or market's taking possession, and prior to commingling of the animals.

21—64.206(163) Veterinarian's responsibilities when identifying sheep or goats. Veterinarians may be called upon to officially identify animals and may be issued official identification for the animals in the form of the serial number ear tags for carrying out this duty. The veterinarian may apply the ID only if the flock-of-origin information is available. Sexually intact animals that require official identification and are of unknown origin shall not be used for breeding and must be restricted until slaughter. When animals are identified, the veterinarian applying the ID must record the serial tag number applied to each animal and the following information (this requirement may be accomplished by collecting a completed owner/seller statement form): the flock-of-origin ID number or name and address of the current owner, if different from the owner of the flock of origin, and the name and address of the buyer, if a change of ownership is occurring. The flock of birth should also be recorded, if known. These records must be kept for five years and made available for inspection upon request.

21—64.207(163) Flock plans. Infected and source flocks will be quarantined by the department upon the determination of their status. A written flock cleanup plan shall be signed by the owner of an infected or source flock, and the requirements set out in the plan shall be adhered to until its completion. The plan may consist of:

1. Whole flock depopulation;
2. The removal of genetically susceptible female animals, suspect animals, positive animals, and the female offspring of positive female animals; or
3. The removal of high-risk animals as defined in 9 CFR 79.4.

Indemnity may be paid for animals removed, if funds are available through USDA. All flock plans require cleaning and disinfecting procedures as part of the requirements. Upon completion of the flock plan, the quarantine may be released, with the approval of the DSE, and following an inspection of the premises by a state or federal animal health official. At that time, the owner is required to sign a post-exposure management and monitoring plan (PEMMP) and agree to the requirements set out in that

plan. Exposed flocks may also be quarantined, or have other movement restrictions placed on them, and may require a PEMMP plan which is consistent with current USDA regulations.

21—64.208(163) Certificates of Veterinary Inspection. Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) issued by licensed accredited veterinarians shall be obtained whenever animals change ownership, other than when animals are sold for slaughter, except as provided in this rule. For animals that require official identification, the CVI must include the individual official ID numbers(s) or the flock-of-origin ID number(s), the total number of animals, the purpose of the movement, the name and address of the consignor and consignee, and the points of origin and destination. CVIs for animals that will move interstate must additionally have the following signed owner statement: "I certify that the sexually intact animals represented on this form are not known to be scrapie-positive, suspect, high-risk, or exposed, and did not originate from a known infected, source, exposed, or noncompliant flock." The veterinarian may sign the statement (which may be applied in stamp form) on behalf of the owner if a properly executed owner/seller statement form has been collected from the owner or if the animals are at a licensed auction market or a licensed dealer's place of business where signs, which have been posted where animals are unloaded, state that "sexually intact sheep or goats that are known to be scrapie-positive, suspect, high-risk, or exposed, or that originated from a known infected, source, exposed, or noncompliant flock may not be unloaded or sold through this market." The veterinarian should check with the state of destination for additional requirements. Animals sold other than to slaughter through state-licensed livestock markets but that will remain in Iowa may be released on either a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection or a veterinary signature-stamped bill of sale. A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection may be completed for sexually intact animals from an exposed flock in some circumstances, with the approval of the state veterinarian.

21—64.209(163) Requirements for shows and sales. Official identification is required for any sexually intact sheep or goat to be exhibited. Positive, suspect, sexually intact exposed, and high-risk animals may not be exhibited. Exposed animals that have been redesignated and had restrictions removed by the DSE according to USDA guidelines may attend shows and sales. Feeder/market class animals from an exposed flock that are not positive, suspect, exposed, or high-risk may be exhibited with the approval of the state veterinarian, provided that they are moved only to slaughter or returned to the premises of origin following the show.

64.209(1) Female animals over 12 months of age should be penned separately from female animals from other flocks when practical.

64.209(2) Female animals within 30 days of parturition, postpartum female animals, or female animals that have aborted or are pregnant and have a vaginal discharge must be kept separate from animals from other flocks so as to prohibit any direct contact. Any enclosures used to contain the female animals must be cleaned and disinfected.

21—64.210(163) Movement restrictions for animals and flocks. A sexually intact animal shall not be moved from an infected or source flock, except under permit. Permitted animals may be moved to slaughter, to a research or diagnostic facility, or to another facility as specified in the flock plan. High-risk, suspect, and sexually intact exposed animals from other than infected or source flocks will be placed under movement restrictions in accordance with 9 CFR 79.3. The movement restrictions on the flock and the criteria for release of these restrictions shall be specified as part of either the flock plan or the postexposure management and monitoring plan. Animals from noncompliant flocks shall be placed under movement restrictions and shall be moved only by permit.

21—64.211(163) Approved terminal feedlots. Approved terminal feedlots allow purchasers of young sexually intact feeder animals from out of state to bring those animals into Iowa without official identification provided that the animals are restricted to an inspected and approved premises and all are delivered to slaughter by 18 months of age.

64.211(1) *Requirements for approved terminal feedlots.* All sexually intact animals of out-of-state origin that have arrived without official identification must be moved directly to slaughter by 18 months of age. Other sheep or goats that require official identification may be maintained on the premises provided that the requirements described herein are met. The approved terminal feedlot premises must be designated as either:

a. Feeder-only premises. Feeder-only premises may contain only feeder animals destined to slaughter by 18 months of age.

b. Breeding flock/slaughter-only premises. The breeding flock/slaughter-only premises allows a breeding flock to be maintained on the site. All offspring must be sent to slaughter by 18 months of age (except as noted below), and do not require official ID provided that the slaughter animals move directly to slaughter. Adult animals must be identified, and any of their offspring retained as replacement breeding stock must have official ID applied prior to weaning. Production, inventory, purchase, and sales records will be inspected on all breeding animals.

c. Separate operation premises. The separate operation premises allows animals other than the nonidentified feeder animals to be kept on site, and sold other than to slaughter, but these animals must be separated from the feeder animals by a distance of 30 feet or by a solid wall that prevents contact or the passage of fluids. Offspring must be identified prior to weaning. Records must account for the arrival and dispersal of each individual animal in the separate flock, and there shall be no identification exemption on these animals.

All three types of approved terminal feedlot premises require that all nonidentified feeder animals be moved directly to slaughter, or another approved terminal feedlot, prior to 18 months of age. These animals may only be sold through a licensed market or licensed dealer if the owner identifies sexually intact animals with official blue metal "meat only" tags, and the animals are sold to slaughter.

64.211(2) *Identification at approved terminal feedlots.* Out-of-state origin sexually intact feeder animals moved to an approved terminal feedlot will be exempted from identification requirements provided that the feedlot maintains compliance with all rules and regulations governing approved terminal feedlots.

64.211(3) *Registration of approved terminal feedlots.* All approved terminal feedlots must obtain a permit issued by the department. Approved terminal feedlots will be subject to periodic records and premises inspections. The department shall assign an approved terminal feedlot number for each approved terminal feedlot facility.

64.211(4) *Records for approved terminal feedlots.* All approved terminal feedlots must maintain appropriate records for a period of five years. Records will include Certificates of Veterinary Inspection for all animals of out-of-state origin received by the facility and slaughter records sufficient to conduct inventory reconciliation. If a breeding flock or any other sheep or goats that require official identification are maintained on the same premises, then records shall also include an inventory of animals, lambing and kidding records, bills of sale, slaughter receipts, and any Certificates of Veterinary Inspection sufficient to account for the acquisition and dispersal of all animals. Failure to maintain appropriate records shall be grounds for revocation of the feedlot permit. All animals without official identification must be moved directly to slaughter, and movement to slaughter must be completed before any of the animals reach the age of 18 months. If blue metal "meat only" tags are applied, then records on tags applied must be maintained and shall consist of serial tag numbers, origin of the group(s) (state, market, or individual), date of tagging, and destination (date sold and buyer).

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY[261]

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WORKFORCE HOUSING TAX INCENTIVES PROGRAM

261—48.1(15) Authority. The authority for adopting rules establishing a workforce housing tax incentives program is provided in Iowa Code section 15.106A and in 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2448, section 18.
[**ARC 1801C**, IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

261—48.2(15) Purpose. The purpose of the program is to assist the development of workforce housing in Iowa communities by providing incentives for housing projects that are targeted at middle-income households and that focus on the redevelopment or repurposing of existing structures.
[**ARC 1801C**, IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

261—48.3(15) Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Authority" means the economic development authority created in Iowa Code section 15.105.

"Board" means the members of the economic development authority appointed by the governor and in whom the powers of the authority are vested pursuant to Iowa Code section 15.105.

"Brownfield site" means an abandoned, idled, or underutilized property where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination. A brownfield site includes property contiguous with the site on which the property is located. A brownfield site does not include property which has been placed, or is proposed for placement, on the national priorities list established pursuant to the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. §9601 et seq. In order to administer similar programs in a similar manner, the authority will attempt to apply this definition in substantially the same way as similar definitions are applied by the brownfield advisory council established in Iowa Code section 15.294 and may consult members of the council or other staff as necessary.

"Community" means a city or county.

"Costs directly related" means expenditures that are incurred for construction of a housing project to the extent that they are attributable directly to the improvement of the property or its structures. "Costs directly related" includes expenditures for property acquisition, site preparation work, surveying, construction materials, construction labor, architectural services, engineering services, building permits, building inspection fees, and interest accrued on a construction loan during the time period allowed for project completion under an agreement entered into pursuant to the program. "Costs directly related" does not include expenditures for furnishings, appliances, accounting services, legal services, loan origination and other financing costs, syndication fees and related costs, developer fees, or the costs associated with selling or renting the dwelling units whether incurred before or after completion of the housing project.

"Grayfield site" means a property meeting all of the following requirements:

(1) The property has been developed and has infrastructure in place but the property's current use is outdated or prevents a better or more efficient use of the property. Such property includes vacant, blighted, obsolete, or otherwise underutilized property.

(2) The property's improvements and infrastructure are at least 25 years old and one or more of the following conditions exists:

1. Thirty percent or more of a building located on the property that is available for occupancy has been vacant or unoccupied for a period of 12 months or more.
2. The assessed value of the improvements on the property has decreased by 25 percent or more.
3. The property is currently being used as a parking lot.
4. The improvements on the property no longer exist.

In administering the program, the authority will attempt to apply this definition in substantially the same manner as similar definitions are applied by the brownfield advisory council established in Iowa Code section 15.294.

"Greenfield site" means a site that does not meet the definition of a brownfield site or grayfield site. A project proposed at a site located on previously undeveloped or agricultural land shall be presumed to be a greenfield site.

"Housing business" means a business that is a housing developer, housing contractor, or nonprofit organization that completes a housing project in the state.

"Housing project" means a project located in this state meeting the requirements of rule 261—48.4(15).

"Laborshed area" means the same as defined in 261—Chapter 173.

"Laborshed wage" means the same as defined in 261—Chapter 173.

"Multi-use building" means a building whose street-level ground story is used for a purpose that is other than residential, and whose upper story or stories are currently used primarily for a residential purpose, or will be used primarily for a residential purpose after completion of the housing project associated with the building.

"New dwelling units" means dwelling units that are made available for occupancy in a community as a result of a housing project and that were not available for occupancy as residential housing in the community for a period of at least six months prior to the date on which application is made to the authority under the program. If a dwelling unit has served as residential housing and been occupied during the six months preceding the date on which application is made to the authority under the program, then the dwelling unit shall be presumed not to be a new dwelling unit.

"Program" means the workforce housing tax incentives program administered under this chapter.

"Qualifying new investment" means costs that are directly related to the acquisition, repair, rehabilitation, or redevelopment of a housing project in this state. For purposes of this rule, "costs directly related to acquisition" includes the costs associated with the purchase of real property or other structures.

(1) "Qualifying new investment" includes costs that are directly related to new construction of dwelling units if the new construction occurs in a distressed workforce housing community.

(2) The amount of costs that may be used to compute "qualifying new investment" shall not exceed the costs used for the first $150,000 of value for each dwelling unit that is part of a housing project.

(3) "Qualifying new investment" does not include the following:

1. The portion of the total cost of a housing project that is financed by federal, state, or local government tax credits, grants, forgivable loans, or other forms of financial assistance that do not require repayment, excluding the tax incentives provided under this program.

2. If a housing project includes the rehabilitation, repair, or redevelopment of an existing multi-use building, the portion of the total acquisition costs of the multi-use building, including a proportionate share of the total acquisition costs of the land upon which the multi-use building is situated, that are attributable to the street-level ground story that is used for a purpose that is other than residential.

3. Any costs, including acquisition costs, incurred before the housing project is approved by the authority.

"Rehabilitation, repair, or redevelopment" means construction or development activities associated with a housing project that are undertaken for the purpose of reusing or repurposing existing buildings or structures as new dwelling units. Rehabilitation, repair, or redevelopment does not include new construction of dwelling units at a greenfield site. Rehabilitation, repair, or redevelopment includes new structures at a qualified grayfield site.

[**ARC 1801C**, IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

261—48.4(15) Housing project requirements.

48.4(1) *Minimum requirements.* To receive workforce housing tax incentives pursuant to the program, a proposed housing project shall meet all of the following requirements:

a. The project includes at least one of the following:

(1) Four or more single-family dwelling units.

(2) One or more multiple dwelling unit buildings each containing three or more individual dwelling units.

(3) Two or more dwelling units located in the upper story of an existing multi-use building.

b. The project consists of any of the following:

(1) Rehabilitation, repair, or redevelopment at a brownfield site or grayfield site that results in new dwelling units.

(2) The rehabilitation, repair, or redevelopment of dilapidated dwelling units.

(3) The rehabilitation, repair, or redevelopment of dwelling units located in the upper story of an existing multi-use building.

(4) The new construction, rehabilitation, repair, or redevelopment of dwelling units in a distressed workforce housing community. The authority will determine whether a community is considered a distressed workforce housing community pursuant to subrule 48.4(2).

c. (1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2) below, the average dwelling unit cost does not exceed $200,000 per dwelling unit. For purposes of this rule, the average dwelling unit cost equals the costs directly related to the housing project divided by the total number of dwelling units in the housing project.

(2) The average dwelling unit cost does not exceed $250,000 per dwelling unit if the project involves the rehabilitation, repair, redevelopment, or preservation of eligible property, as that term is defined in Iowa Code section 404A.1(2).

d. The dwelling units, when completed and made available for occupancy, meet the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's housing quality standards and all applicable local safety standards.

48.4(2) *Distressed workforce housing community designations.*

a. The determination as to whether a community is considered a distressed workforce housing community is within the discretion of the authority. The authority will consider applications from communities for designation as a distressed workforce housing community for purposes of this subrule. A community must apply for and receive such a designation before the authority will approve any housing project application seeking to establish eligibility under subparagraph 48.4(1)*"b"*(4). A designation as a distressed workforce housing community will last one year, but communities may reapply each year. The authority will make a determination on the distressed workforce housing status of a community after considering all of the following factors:

(1) Whether or not the community has a severe housing shortage relative to demand, low vacancy rates, or rising housing costs combined with low unemployment as described in paragraph 48.4(2)*"b."*

(2) The relative merits of all applications for designation as a distressed workforce housing community. The relative merits will be assessed according to the process and criteria described in paragraph 48.4(2)*"b."*

(3) The demand for projects applying under this subrule compared to the demand for projects applying as rehabilitation, repair, or redevelopment projects.

b. In considering the factors described in paragraph 48.4(2)*"a,"* the authority will attempt to quantify the extent of housing distress in a community by evaluating and scoring each application from 1 to 100 according to the following criteria:

(1) The results of a housing needs assessment submitted to the authority and the extent to which the assessment indicates a distressed housing market in the community: 10 points.

The housing needs assessment shall be prepared by a third party and shall have been prepared no more than three years prior to the date on which a housing project application is submitted to the authority. Such an assessment shall address whether or not the community has a severe housing shortage relative to demand, low vacancy rates, or rising housing costs combined with low unemployment.

(2) The annual number of building permits issued in the community for the most recent three-year period and the extent to which a low volume of permits indicates that the local housing market is in need of additional incentives to increase development: 10 points.

For purposes of this criterion, the authority will consider a low annual permit volume to be either 100 permits or less or a number of issued permits that is 1 percent or less of the community's currently available housing stock.

(3) The homeowner vacancy rate in the community and the extent to which the rate indicates that additional incentives are needed to increase the available housing stock: 10 points.

For purposes of this criterion, the authority will consider a vacancy rate of 1 percent to be low and a vacancy rate of 2 percent to be a typically acceptable rate on a national basis.

(4) The annual volume of homeowner unit sales in the community for the most recent three-year period and the extent to which a low volume indicates a shortage of available housing: 10 points.

For purposes of this criterion, the authority will consider information indicating that the volume of sales in a community is materially lower than the volume of sales in substantially similar communities elsewhere in the state or nation.

(5) The annual average length of time it takes to sell homeowner units in the community for the most recent three-year period and the extent to which the average length of time indicates high demand for housing in the community: 10 points.

For purposes of this criterion, the authority will consider an average time of 90 days or less to indicate a high demand for available housing.

(6) The annual average rental vacancy rate in the community and the extent to which a low vacancy rate indicates high demand for housing in the community: 10 points.

For purposes of this criterion, the authority will consider a rental vacancy rate of 5 percent or less to be a low vacancy rate.

(7) The annual average length of time it takes to lease rental units in the community for the most recent three-year period and the extent to which the average length of time indicates high demand for rental housing in the community: 10 points.

For purposes of this criterion, the authority will consider an average time of 30 days or less to indicate a high demand for available housing.

(8) The average housing costs in the community and the extent to which those costs are considered affordable: 10 points.

For purposes of this criterion, the authority will only consider data from an industry standard housing affordability index.

(9) The average unemployment rate for the community and the extent to which a low unemployment rate contributes to increased demand for housing in the community: 10 points.

For purposes of this criterion, the authority will consider unemployment data from both the community and the applicable laborshed area.

(10) The laborshed wage applicable to the community and the extent to which low relative wages negatively impact the affordability of housing in the community: 10 points.

For purposes of this criterion, the authority will use laborshed wages as calculated by the Iowa department of workforce development for purposes of the high quality jobs program.

48.4(3) *Minimum score required for distressed community designations.* To be designated as a distressed workforce housing community under subrule 48.4(2), a community must receive a score of 70 points or more.

[**ARC 1801C**, IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

261—48.5(15) Housing project application and agreement.

48.5(1) *Application.*

a. A housing business seeking workforce housing tax incentives provided in rule 261—48.6(15) shall make application to the authority in the manner prescribed in this rule. The authority will accept applications on a continuous basis and will review applications in the order received. The authority will acknowledge receipt of the application and notify the applicant within 30 days as to whether the project will be registered pursuant to this rule.

b. The application required in paragraph 48.5(1)*"a"* shall include all of the following:

(1) The following information establishing local participation for the housing project:

1. A resolution in support of the housing project by the community where the housing project will be located.

2. Documentation of local matching funds pledged for the housing project in an amount equal to at least $1,000 per dwelling unit, including but not limited to a funding agreement between the housing business and the community where the housing project will be located. For purposes of this paragraph, local matching funds shall be in the form of cash or cash equivalents or in the form of a local property tax exemption, rebate, refund, or reimbursement.

(2) A report that meets the requirements and conditions of Iowa Code section 15.330(9).

(3) Information showing the total costs and funding sources of the housing project sufficient to allow the authority to adequately determine the financing that will be utilized for the housing project, the actual cost of the dwelling units, and the amount of qualifying new investment.

(4) Any other information deemed necessary by the authority to evaluate the eligibility and financial need of the housing project under the program.

48.5(2) *Registration.*

a. Upon review of the application, the authority may register the housing project under the program. If the authority registers the housing project, the authority shall make a preliminary determination as to the amount of tax incentives for which the housing project qualifies.

b. After registering the housing project, the authority shall notify the housing business of successful registration under the program. The notification shall include the amount of tax incentives under rule 261—48.6(15) for which the housing business has received preliminary approval and a statement that the amount is a preliminary determination only. The amount of tax credits included on a tax credit certificate issued pursuant to this chapter, or a claim for refund of sales and use taxes, shall be contingent upon completion of the requirements in subrule 48.5(3).

48.5(3) *Agreement and fees.*

a. Upon successful registration of the housing project, the housing business shall enter into an agreement with the authority for the successful completion of all requirements of the program.

b. The compliance cost fees imposed in Iowa Code section 15.330(12) shall apply to all agreements entered into under this program and shall be collected by the authority in the same manner and to the same extent as described in that provision.

c. A housing business shall complete its housing project within three years from the date the housing project is registered by the authority.

d. Upon completion of a housing project, an examination of the project in accordance with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' statements on standards for attestation engagements, completed by a certified public accountant authorized to practice in this state, shall be submitted to the authority.

e. Upon review of the examination and verification of the amount of the qualifying new investment, the authority may issue a tax credit certificate to the housing business stating the amount of workforce housing investment tax credits under rule 261—48.6(15) that the eligible housing business may claim.

48.5(4) *Maximum incentives amount.*

a. The maximum aggregate amount of tax incentives that may be awarded under rule 261—48.6(15) to a housing business for a housing project shall not exceed $1 million.

b. If a housing business qualifies for a higher amount of tax incentives under rule 261—48.6(15) than is allowed by the limitation imposed in paragraph 48.5(4)*"a,"* the authority and the housing business may negotiate an apportionment of the reduction in tax incentives between the sales tax refund provided in subrule 48.6(2) and the workforce housing investment tax credits provided in subrule 48.6(3) provided the total aggregate amount of tax incentives after the apportioned reduction does not exceed the amount in paragraph 48.5(4)*"a."*

c. The authority shall issue tax incentives under the program on a first-come, first-served basis until the maximum amount of tax incentives allocated pursuant to Iowa Code section 15.119(2) is reached. The authority shall maintain a list of registered housing projects under the program so that if the maximum aggregate amount of tax incentives is reached in a given fiscal year, registered housing projects that were completed but for which tax incentives were not issued shall be placed on a wait list

in the order the registered housing projects were registered and shall be given priority for receiving tax incentives in succeeding fiscal years.

48.5(5) *Termination and repayment.* The failure by a housing business in completing a housing project to comply with any requirement of this program or any of the terms and obligations of an agreement entered into pursuant to this rule may result in the reduction, termination, or rescission of the approved tax incentives and may subject the housing business to the repayment or recapture of tax incentives claimed under rule 261—48.6(15). The repayment or recapture of tax incentives pursuant to this rule shall be accomplished in the same manner as provided in Iowa Code section 15.330(2).
[**ARC 1801C**, IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

261—48.6(15) Workforce housing tax incentives.

48.6(1) *Eligibility.* A housing business that has entered into an agreement pursuant to rule 261—48.5(15) is eligible to receive the tax incentives described in subrules 48.6(2) and 48.6(3).

48.6(2) *Sales tax refunds.* A housing business may claim a refund of the sales and use taxes paid under Iowa Code chapter 423 that are directly related to a housing project. The refund available pursuant to this subrule shall be as provided in Iowa Code section 15.331A to the extent applicable for purposes of this program.

48.6(3) *Income tax credits.*

a. A housing business may claim a tax credit in an amount not to exceed 10 percent of the qualifying new investment of a housing project.

b. The tax credit shall be allowed against the taxes imposed in Iowa Code chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in Iowa Code chapter 432, and against the moneys and credits tax imposed in Iowa Code section 533.329.

c. An individual may claim a tax credit under this subrule of a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings from the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust.

d. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's liability for the tax year is not refundable but may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever is earlier.

e. (1) To claim a tax credit under this subrule, a taxpayer shall include one or more tax credit certificates with the taxpayer's tax return.

(2) The tax credit certificate shall contain the taxpayer's name, address, tax identification number, the amount of the credit, the name of the eligible housing business, any other information required by the department of revenue, and a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit being transferred.

(3) The tax credit certificate, unless rescinded by the authority, shall be accepted by the department of revenue as payment for taxes imposed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in Iowa Code chapter 432, and for the moneys and credits tax imposed in Iowa Code section 533.329, subject to any conditions or restrictions placed by the authority upon the face of the tax credit certificate and subject to the limitations of this program.

(4) Tax credit certificates issued under an agreement entered into pursuant to subrule 48.5(3) may be transferred to any person. Within 90 days of transfer, the transferee shall submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue along with a statement containing the transferee's name, tax identification number, and address, the denomination that each replacement tax credit certificate is to carry, and any other information required by the department of revenue. However, tax credit certificate amounts of less than $1,000 shall not be transferable.

(5) Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the transferee's statement, the department of revenue shall issue one or more replacement tax credit certificates to the transferee. Each replacement tax credit certificate must contain the information required for the original tax credit certificate and must have the same expiration date that appeared on the transferred tax credit certificate.

(6) A tax credit shall not be claimed by a transferee under this rule until a replacement tax credit certificate identifying the transferee as the proper holder has been issued. The transferee may use the

amount of the tax credit transferred against the taxes imposed in Iowa Code chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in Iowa Code chapter 432, and against the moneys and credits tax imposed in Iowa Code section 533.329, for any tax year the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be included as income under Iowa Code chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be deducted from income under Iowa Code chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V.

f. For purposes of the individual and corporate income taxes and the franchise tax, the increase in the basis of the property that would otherwise result from the qualifying new investment shall be reduced by the amount of the tax credit computed under this subrule.

[**ARC 1801C**, IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

261—48.7(15) Annual program funding allocation, reallocation, and management of excess demand.

48.7(1) Each year the authority will allocate to the program a portion of the maximum aggregate tax credit cap described in Iowa Code section 15.119. For each fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2014, the authority will allocate not more than $20 million for purposes of the program.

48.7(2) If, during a fiscal year, the authority determines that program demand is less than the amount initially allocated, the authority may reallocate unused amounts to other programs under Iowa Code section 15.119.

48.7(3) If, in any fiscal year, the authority determines that demand for the tax incentives is more than the amount allocated to the program pursuant to Iowa Code section 15.119, the authority will keep a waiting list of projects registered pursuant to rule 261—48.5(15) and will only enter into new agreements under the program as additional program funding becomes available. The authority will enter into agreements with registered projects on a first-come, first-served basis as determined by the order in which the projects were registered. A project successfully registered under the program will be considered to have priority as against other subsequently registered projects. However, registration under the program shall not obligate or otherwise bind the authority, or any other agency of the state, to execute a contract or issue tax incentives to an applicant under the program.

[**ARC 1801C**, IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

261—48.8(15) Application submittal and review process.

48.8(1) The authority will develop a standardized application and make the application available to eligible housing businesses and to communities. To apply for assistance under the program, an interested person shall submit an application to the authority. Applications must be submitted online at www.iowagrants.gov. Instructions for application submission may be obtained at www.iowagrants.gov or by contacting the Community Development Division, Economic Development Authority, 200 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.

48.8(2) The authority has final decision-making authority on requests for financial assistance for this program. Applications will be reviewed and scored by the staff of the authority. The director or the director's designee will make final funding decisions after considering the recommendations of staff. The director may approve, defer or deny an application.

[**ARC 1801C**, IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

These rules are intended to implement 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2448.

[Filed ARC 1801C (Notice ARC 1628C, IAB 9/17/14), IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

CHAPTER 49
RURAL INNOVATION GRANTS
Rescinded IAB 10/6/99, effective 11/10/99

CHAPTER 59
ENTERPRISE ZONE (EZ) PROGRAM

261—59.1(15E) Purpose and administrative procedures.

59.1(1) *Purpose.* The purpose of the establishment of an enterprise zone in a county or city is to promote new economic development in economically distressed areas. Businesses that are eligible and locating or located in an enterprise zone and approved by the department are authorized under this program to receive certain tax incentives and assistance. The intent of the program is to encourage communities to target resources in ways that attract productive private investment in economically distressed areas within a county or city. Projects that have already been initiated before receiving formal application approval by the department shall not be eligible for tax incentives and assistance under this program.

59.1(2) *Administrative procedures.* The EZ program is subject to the requirements of the department's rules located in 261—Part VII, additional application requirements and procedures, and 261—Part VIII, legal and compliance. Part VII and Part VIII include standard definitions; standard program requirements; wage, benefit and investment requirements; application review and approval procedures; contracting; contract compliance and job counting; and annual reporting requirements.

[**ARC 7970B**, IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09; **ARC 8145B**, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09]

261—59.2(15E) Definitions. In addition to the standard definitions located in 261—Chapter 173, the following definitions apply to the EZ program:

"Act" means Iowa Code sections 15E.191 to 15E.197 as amended by 2009 Iowa Acts, Senate File 344.

"Agricultural land" as defined in Iowa Code section 403.17 means real property owned by a person in tracts of ten acres or more and not laid off into lots of less than ten acres or divided by streets and alleys into parcels of less than ten acres, and that has been used for the production of agricultural commodities during three out of the past five years. Such use of property includes, but is not limited to, the raising, harvesting, handling, drying, or storage of crops used for feed, food, seed, or fiber; the care or feeding of livestock; the handling or transportation of crops or livestock; the storage, treatment, or disposal of livestock manure; and the application of fertilizers, soil conditioners, pesticides, and herbicides on crops. "Agricultural land" includes land on which is located farm residences or outbuildings used for agricultural purposes and land on which is located facilities, structures, or equipment for agricultural purposes. "Agricultural land" includes land taken out of agricultural production for purposes of environmental protection or preservation.

"Annual base rent" means the business's annual lease payment minus taxes, insurance and operating or maintenance expenses.

"Biotechnology-related processes" means the use of cellular and biomolecular processes to solve problems or make products. Farming activities shall not be included for purposes of this definition.

"Blighted area" as defined in Iowa Code section 403.17 means an area of a municipality within which the local governing body of the municipality determines that the presence of a substantial number of slum, deteriorated, or deteriorating structures; defective or inadequate street layout; faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility, or usefulness; insanitary or unsafe conditions; deterioration of site or other improvements; diversity of ownership, tax or special assessment delinquency exceeding the fair value of the land; defective or unusual conditions of title; or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes; or any combination of these factors; substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of a municipality, retards the provision of housing accommodations, or constitutes an economic or social liability and is a menace to the public health, safety, or welfare in its present condition and use. A disaster area referred to in Iowa Code section 403.5, subsection 7, constitutes a "blighted area." "Blighted area" does not include real property assessed as agricultural land or property for purposes of property taxation.

"Business closure" means a business that has completed the formal legal process of dissolution, withdrawal or cancellation with the secretary of state.

"Commission" or *"enterprise zone commission"* means the enterprise zone commission established by a city or county to review applications for incentives and assistance for businesses located within or requesting to locate within certified enterprise zones over which the enterprise zone commission has jurisdiction under the Act.

"Contractor" or *"subcontractor"* means a person who contracts with an eligible business or subcontracts with a contractor for the provision of property, materials, or services for the construction or equipping of a facility, located within the economic development zone, of the eligible business.

"Eligible business" means a business which meets the requirements of rule 261—59.5(15E).

"Enterprise zone" means a site or sites certified by the department of economic development board for the purpose of attracting private investment within economically distressed counties or areas of cities within the state.

"Permanent layoff" means the loss of jobs to an out-of-state location, the cessation of one or more production lines, the removal of manufacturing machinery and equipment, or similar actions determined to be equivalent in nature by the department. A permanent layoff does not include a layoff of seasonal employees or a layoff that is seasonal in nature. For purposes of these rules, a permanent layoff must occur on or after February 1, 2007.

"Project" means the activity, or set of activities, proposed in the application by the business, which will result in accomplishing the goals of the enterprise zone program, and for which the business requests the benefits of the enterprise zone program.

"Project jobs" means all of the new jobs to be created by the location or expansion of the business in the enterprise zone that meet the qualifying wage threshold requirements described in 261—Chapter 174.

"Tax credit certificate" means a document issued by the department to an eligible business which indicates the amount of unused investment tax credit that the business is requesting to receive in the form of a refund. A tax credit certificate shall contain the taxpayer's name, address, and tax identification number, the date of project completion, the amount of the tax credit certificate, the tax year for which the credit will be claimed, and any other information required by the department of revenue or the department.

"Transportation enterprise zone" means a site or sites certified by the Iowa department of economic development board for the purpose of attracting private investment within economically distressed areas of cities within the state which are in close proximity to transportation facilities.

"Value-added agricultural products" means agricultural products which, through a series of activities or processes, can be sold at a higher price than the original purchase price.

[**ARC 7970B**, IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09; **ARC 8145B**, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09]

261—59.3(15E) Enterprise zone certification. An eligible county or an eligible city may request the board to certify an area meeting the requirements of the Act and these rules as an enterprise zone. Certified enterprise zones will remain in effect for a period of ten years from the date of certification by the board. A county may request zone certification under subrule 59.3(1) at any time prior to December 1, 2003. A county or city may request zone certification under subrules 59.3(2), 59.3(3), 59.3(4) and 59.3(6) at any time prior to July 1, 2010.

59.3(1) *County—eligibility based on distress criteria in section 15E.194, Iowa Code (2001).*

a. Requirements. To be eligible for enterprise zone certification, a county must meet at least two of the following criteria:

(1) The county has an average weekly wage that ranks among the bottom 25 counties in the state based on the 1995 annual average weekly wage for employees in private business.

(2) The county has a family poverty rate that ranks among the top 25 counties in the state based on the 1990 census.

(3) The county has experienced a percentage population loss that ranks among the top 25 counties in the state between 1990 and 1995.

(4) The county has a percentage of persons 65 years of age or older that ranks among the top 25 counties in the state based on the 1990 census.

b. Zone parameters. Up to 1 percent of a county area may be certified as an enterprise zone. A county may establish more than one enterprise zone. The total amount of land certified as enterprise zones, other than those zones certified pursuant to subrules 59.3(3), 59.3(4) and 59.3(6), shall not exceed in the aggregate 1 percent of the total county area. An eligible county containing a city whose boundaries extend into an adjacent county may establish an enterprise zone in an area of the city located in the adjacent county if the adjacent county's board of supervisors adopts a resolution approving the establishment of the enterprise zone in the city and the two counties enter into an agreement pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 28E regarding the establishment of the enterprise zone.

59.3(2) *County—eligibility based on distress criteria in section 15E.194, Iowa Code (2003).*

a. Requirements. To be eligible for enterprise zone certification, a county must meet at least two of the following criteria:

(1) The county has an average weekly wage that ranks among the bottom 25 counties in the state based on the 2000 annual average weekly wage for employees in private business.

(2) The county has a family poverty rate that ranks among the top 25 counties in the state based on the 2000 census.

(3) The county has experienced a percentage population loss that ranks among the top 25 counties in the state between 1995 and 2000.

(4) The county has a percentage of persons 65 years of age or older that ranks among the top 25 counties in the state based on the 2000 census.

b. Zone parameters. Up to 1 percent of a county area may be certified as an enterprise zone. A county may establish more than one enterprise zone. The total amount of land certified as enterprise zones, other than those zones certified pursuant to subrules 59.3(3), 59.3(4) and 59.3(6), shall not exceed in the aggregate 1 percent of the total county area. An eligible county containing a city whose boundaries extend into an adjacent county may establish an enterprise zone in an area of the city located in the adjacent county if the adjacent county's board of supervisors adopts a resolution approving the establishment of the enterprise zone in the city and the two counties enter into an agreement pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 28E regarding the establishment of the enterprise zone.

59.3(3) *City—eligibility.*

a. Requirements. To be eligible for enterprise zone certification, a designated area within a city which includes at least three census tracts with at least 50 percent of the population in each tract located in the city, as shown by the 2000 certified federal census, must meet at least two of the following criteria:

(1) The area has a per capita income of $12,648 or less based on the 2000 census.

(2) The area has a family poverty rate of 12 percent or higher based on the 2000 census.

(3) Ten percent or more of the housing units are vacant in the area.

(4) The valuations of each class of property in the designated area is 75 percent or less of the citywide average for that classification based upon the most recent valuations for property tax purposes.

(5) The area is a blighted area, as defined in Iowa Code section 403.17.

b. Population limits. A city which includes at least three census tracts with at least 50 percent of the population in each tract located in the city, as shown by the 2000 certified federal census, may request enterprise zone certification by the board. The zone shall consist of one or more contiguous census tracts, as determined in the most recent federal census, or alternative geographic units approved by the department, for that purpose. In creating an enterprise zone, an eligible city may designate as part of the area tracts or approved geographic units located in a contiguous city if such tracts or approved geographic units otherwise meet the criteria on their own and the contiguous city agrees to be included in the enterprise zone.

c. Zone parameters. A city may establish more than one enterprise zone. The area meeting the requirements for eligibility for an enterprise zone shall not be included for the purpose of determining the 1 percent aggregate area limitation for enterprise zones. If there is an area in the city which meets the requirements for eligibility for an urban or rural enterprise community under Title XIII of the federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, such area shall be certified by the state as an enterprise zone.

59.3(4) *Transportation enterprise zone—eligibility.*

a. Transportation enterprise zone requirements. To be eligible for transportation enterprise zone certification, a designated area within a city which includes at least three census tracts with at least 50 percent of the population in each tract located in the city, as shown by the 2000 certified federal census, must be a blighted area as defined in Iowa Code section 403.17, but must not be agricultural land or property, and must include or be within four miles of at least three of the following:

(1) A commercial service airport, as defined by the Iowa department of transportation.

(2) A barge terminal or a navigable waterway, as defined by the Iowa department of transportation.

(3) Entry to a rail line.

(4) Entry to an interstate highway.

(5) Entry to a commercial and industrial highway network as identified pursuant to Iowa Code section 313.2A.

b. Transportation enterprise zone population limits. A city which includes at least three census tracts with at least 50 percent of the population in each tract located in the city, as shown by the 2000 certified federal census, may request transportation enterprise zone certification by the board.

c. Transportation enterprise zone parameters. A city may establish more than one transportation enterprise zone. The area being designated as a transportation enterprise zone shall not exceed four square miles. The area meeting the requirements for eligibility for a transportation enterprise zone shall not be included for the purpose of determining the 1 percent aggregate area limitation for enterprise zones.

d. Transportation enterprise zone award restrictions. In the period from July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2010, the cumulative total of benefits awarded to eligible businesses shall not exceed $25 million per fiscal year. Value-added property tax exemption benefits provided by the city shall not count against the $25 million. Transportation enterprise zones established pursuant to this subrule shall not be used to provide incentives for eligible housing businesses to construct new housing units or rehabilitate existing housing units.

59.3(5) *Certification procedures.*

a. Request with supporting documentation. All requests for certification shall be made using the application provided by the department and shall include the following attachments:

(1) A legal description of the proposed enterprise zone area and a detailed map showing the boundaries of the proposed enterprise zone.

(2) If the proposed county enterprise zone contains a city whose boundaries extend into an adjacent county, the resolution of the board of supervisors of the adjacent county approving the establishment of the zone and a copy of an executed 28E agreement.

(3) Resolution of the city council or board of supervisors, as appropriate, requesting certification of the enterprise zone(s). Included within this resolution may be a statement of the schedule of value-added property tax exemptions that will be offered to all eligible businesses that are approved for incentives and assistance. If a property tax exemption is made applicable only to a portion of the property within the enterprise zone, a description of the uniform criteria which further some planning objective that has been established by the city or county enterprise zone commission and approved by the eligible city or county must be submitted to the department. Examples of acceptable "uniform criteria" that may be adopted include, but are not limited to, wage rates, capital investment levels, types and levels of employee benefits offered, job creation requirements, and specific targeted industries. "Planning objectives" may include, but are not limited to, land use, rehabilitation of distressed property, or brownfields remediation.

The city or county shall forward a copy of the official resolution listing the property tax exemption schedule(s) to the department and to the local assessor.

b. Board review. The board will review requests for enterprise zone certification. The board may approve, deny, or defer a request for zone certification.

c. Notice of board action. The department will provide notice to a city or county of the board's certification, denial, or deferral of the city's or county's request for certification of an area as an enterprise zone. If an area is certified by the board as an enterprise zone, the notice will include the date of the zone certification and the date this certification expires.

d. Amendments. A certified enterprise zone may be amended at the request of the city or county that originally applied for the zone certification. Requests must be in writing and be received by the department prior to December 1, 2003, if the county is eligible pursuant to subrule 59.3(1) or prior to July 1, 2010, if the county or city is eligible pursuant to subrule 59.3(2), 59.3(3), or 59.3(4). Requests must include the enterprise zone name and number, as established by the department when the zone was certified, the date the zone was originally certified, the reason an amendment is being requested, the number of acres the zone will contain if the amendment is approved, and a resolution of the city council or board of supervisors, as appropriate, requesting the amendment. A legal description of the amended enterprise zone and a map which shows both the original enterprise zone boundaries and the proposed changes to those boundaries shall accompany the written request.

A city requesting an amendment that consists of an area being added to the enterprise zone must include documentation that demonstrates that the area being added meets the eligibility requirements of subrule 59.3(3) or 59.3(4). A city requesting an amendment that consists of an area being removed from the enterprise zone must include documentation that demonstrates that the remaining area still meets the eligibility requirements of subrule 59.3(3) or 59.3(4).

An amendment shall not extend the zone's ten-year expiration date, as established when the zone was initially certified by the board or when the board approved an extension. The board will review the request and may approve, deny, or defer the proposed amendment. A county or city shall not be allowed to remove a portion of an enterprise zone that contains an eligible business or eligible housing business that has received incentives and assistance under this program and whose agreement, described in rule 59.13(15E), has not yet expired.

e. Decertification. A county or city may request decertification of an enterprise zone. Requests must be in writing and be received by the department prior to December 1, 2003, if the county is eligible pursuant to subrule 59.3(1) or prior to July 1, 2010, if the county or city is eligible pursuant to subrule 59.3(2), 59.3(3), or 59.3(4). Requests must include the enterprise zone name and number, as established by the department when the zone was certified, the date the zone was originally certified, and a resolution of the city council or board of supervisors, as appropriate, requesting the decertification. Requests for enterprise zone decertification will be reviewed by the board and may be approved, denied or deferred. If the county or city requesting decertification designates a subsequent enterprise zone, the expiration date of the subsequent enterprise zone shall be the same as the expiration date of the decertified enterprise zone. A county or city shall not be allowed to decertify an enterprise zone that contains an eligible business or eligible housing business that has received incentives and assistance under this program and whose agreement, described in rule 59.13(15E), has not yet expired.

f. Extensions. Prior to the expiration of an enterprise zone, a city or county may apply for a one-time extension.

(1) Counties eligible under subrule 59.3(1) but not eligible under subrule 59.3(2). A county may request that the board extend the expiration date of a previously certified enterprise zone. The extended expiration date will be one year following the complete publication of the 2010 federal census, as determined by the department.

In applying for this one-time extension, the county may redefine the boundaries of the enterprise zone provided the size of the enterprise zone remains unchanged. A county shall not be allowed to redefine the boundaries of an enterprise zone if the redefinition would result in removing an area that contains an eligible business or eligible housing business that has received incentives and assistance under this program and whose agreement, described in rule 59.13(15E), has not yet expired.

(2) Counties eligible under subrule 59.3(2). A county may request that the board extend the expiration date of a previously certified enterprise zone by ten years. In applying for this one-time, ten-year extension, the county may redefine the boundaries of the enterprise zone provided the redefinition of the enterprise zone does not cause the county to exceed the 1 percent aggregate area limitation for enterprise zones. A county shall not be allowed to redefine the boundaries of an enterprise zone if the redefinition would result in removing an area that contains an eligible business or eligible housing business that has received incentives and assistance under this program and whose agreement, described in rule 59.13(15E), has not yet expired.

(3) Cities eligible under subrule 59.3(3). A city may request that the board extend the expiration date of a previously certified enterprise zone by ten years provided that at the time of the request, the enterprise zone meets the eligibility requirements established by paragraph 59.3(3)*"a."* In applying for this one-time, ten-year extension, the city may redefine the boundaries of the enterprise zone provided that the redefined enterprise zone meets the eligibility requirements established in paragraph 59.3(3)*"a."* A city shall not be allowed to redefine the boundaries of an enterprise zone if the redefinition would result in removing an area that contains an eligible business or eligible housing business that has received incentives and assistance under this program and whose agreement, described in rule 59.13(15E), has not yet expired.

(4) Extension requests. Extension requests shall be made using the form provided by the department and shall be accompanied by a resolution of the city council or board of supervisors, as appropriate, requesting the extension of the enterprise zone. The board will review requests for enterprise zone extensions. The board may approve, deny, or defer an extension request.

59.3(6) *City or county with business closure.*

a. Requirements. A city of any size or any county may designate an enterprise zone at any time prior to July 1, 2010, when a business closure or permanent layoff occurs involving the loss of full-time employees, not including retail employees, at one place of business totaling at least 1,000 employees or 4 percent of the county's resident labor force based upon the most recent annual resident labor force statistics from the department of workforce development, whichever is lower.

b. Zone parameters. The enterprise zone may be established on the property of the place of business that has closed or imposed a permanent layoff, and the enterprise zone may include an area up to an additional three miles adjacent to the property. The closing business or business imposing a permanent layoff shall not be eligible to receive incentives or assistance under this program. The area meeting the requirements for enterprise zone eligibility under this subrule shall not be included for the purpose of determining the area limitation pursuant to Iowa Code section 15E.192, subsection 4.

c. Certification procedures. All requests for certification shall be made using the application provided by the department. The board will review requests for enterprise zone certification. The board may approve, deny, or defer a request for zone certification.

d. Amendments. A city or county which designated an enterprise zone under this subrule on or after June 1, 2000, may request an amendment to include additional area within the enterprise zone. Requests must be in writing and be approved by the department within three years of the date the enterprise zone was originally certified. Requests must include the enterprise zone name and number, as established by the department when the zone was certified, the date the zone was originally certified, and the number of acres the zone will contain if the amendment is approved. A legal description of the amended enterprise zone and a map which shows both the original enterprise zone boundaries and the proposed changes to those boundaries shall accompany the written request.

e. Restrictions. Enterprise zones established pursuant to this subrule shall not be used to provide incentives for eligible housing businesses to construct new housing units or rehabilitate existing housing units.

261—59.4(15E) Enterprise zone commission. Following notice of enterprise zone certification by the board, the applicant city or county shall establish an enterprise zone commission. The commission shall review applications from eligible businesses and eligible housing businesses located in the zone and forward approved applications to the department for final review and approval. A county eligible to designate enterprise zones which contains a city which is eligible to designate enterprise zones, upon mutual agreement between the board of supervisors and the city council and in consultation with the department, may elect to establish one enterprise zone commission to serve both the county and the city.

59.4(1) *Commission composition.*

a. County enterprise zone commission. A county shall have only one enterprise zone commission to review applications for incentives and assistance for businesses (including eligible housing businesses) located or requesting to locate within a certified enterprise zone. The enterprise zone commission shall consist of nine members. Five of these members shall be comprised of:

(1) One representative of the county board of supervisors,

(2) One member with economic development expertise selected by the department,

(3) One representative of the county zoning board,

(4) One member of the local community college board of directors, and

(5) One representative of the local workforce development center selected by the Iowa workforce development department unless otherwise designated by a regional advisory board.

The five members identified above shall select the remaining four members. If the enterprise zone is located in a county that does not have a county zoning board, the representatives identified in 59.4(1)*"a"*(1), (2), (4), and (5) shall select an individual with zoning expertise to serve as a member of the commission.

b. City enterprise zone commission. A city in which an eligible enterprise zone is certified shall have only one enterprise zone commission. A city which includes at least three census tracts with at least 50 percent of the population in each census tract located in the city, as shown by the 2000 federal census, in which an eligible enterprise zone is certified shall establish an enterprise zone commission to review applications from qualified businesses located within or requesting to locate within an enterprise zone to receive incentives or assistance. The commission shall consist of nine members. Six of these members shall consist of:

(1) One representative of an international labor organization,

(2) One member with economic development expertise chosen by the department of economic development,

(3) One representative of the city council,

(4) One member of the local community college board of directors,

(5) One member of the city planning and zoning commission, and

(6) One representative of the local workforce development center selected by the Iowa workforce development department unless otherwise designated by a regional advisory board.

The six members identified above shall select the remaining three members. If the enterprise zone consists of an area meeting the requirements for eligibility for an urban enterprise community under Title XIII of the federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, one of the remaining three members shall be a representative of that community. If a city contiguous to the city designating the enterprise zone is included in an enterprise zone, a representative of the contiguous city, chosen by the city council, shall be a member of the commission.

59.4(2) *Department review of composition.*

a. Once a county or city has established an enterprise zone commission, the county or city shall provide the department with the following information to verify that the commission is constituted in accordance with the Act and these rules:

(1) The name and address of each member.

(2) An identification of what group the member is representing on the commission.

(3) Copies of the resolution or other necessary action of a governing body, as appropriate, by which a member was appointed to the commission.

(4) Any other information that the department may reasonably request in order to permit it to determine the validity of the commission's composition.

b. If a city has established an enterprise zone commission prior to July 1, 1998, the city may petition to the department of economic development to change the structure of the existing commission. A petition to amend the structure of an existing city enterprise zone commission shall include the following:

(1) The names and addresses of the members of the existing commission.

(2) The date the commission was approved by the department.

(3) The proposed changes the city is requesting in the composition of the commission.

(4) Copies of the resolution or other necessary action of a governing body, as appropriate, by which a member was appointed to the commission.

59.4(3) *Commission policies and procedures.* Each commission shall develop policies and procedures which shall, at a minimum, include:

a. Processes for receiving and evaluating applications from qualified businesses seeking to participate within the enterprise zone; and

b. Operational policies of the commission such as meetings; and

c. A process for the selection of commission officers and the filling of vacancies on the commission; and

d. The designation of staff to handle the day-to-day administration of commission activities.

e. Additional local eligibility requirements for businesses, if any, as discussed in subrule 59.9(1).

261—59.5(15E) Eligibility and negotiations.

59.5(1) *Program categories.* To participate in the enterprise zone program, a business must qualify under one of two categories: an eligible business or an eligible housing business. Refer to rule 261—59.6(15E) for a description of the eligibility requirements and benefits available to a qualified "eligible business." Refer to rule 261—59.8(15E) for a description of the eligibility requirements and benefits available to a qualified "eligible housing business."

59.5(2) *Negotiations.* The department reserves the right to negotiate the terms and conditions of an award and the amount of all program benefits except the following benefits: the new jobs supplemental credit; the value-added property tax exemption; and the refund of sales, service and use taxes paid to contractors and subcontractors. The criteria, as applicable to the category under which the business is applying, to be used in the negotiations to determine the amount of tax incentives and assistance include but are not limited to:

a. The number and quality of jobs to be created. Factors to be considered include but are not limited to full-time, career path jobs; number of jobs meeting or exceeding the qualifying wage threshold requirements described in 261—Chapter 174; turnover rate; fringe benefits provided; safety; skill level.

b. The wage levels of the jobs to be created.

c. The amount of capital investment to be made.

d. The level of need of the business. Factors to be considered include but are not limited to the degree to which the business needs the tax incentives and assistance in order for the project to proceed. Methods of documenting need may include criteria such as financial concerns; risk of the business's locating in or relocating to another state; or return on investment concerns.

e. The economic impact and cost to the state and local area of providing tax incentives and assistance in relation to the public gains and benefits to be provided by the business. Factors to be considered include but are not limited to the amount of tax credits likely to be used by the business and the impact on the local and state tax base and economic base.

f. Other state or federal financial assistance received or applied for by the business for the project.

59.5(3) *Limitation on negotiations.* Rescinded IAB 11/9/05, effective 12/14/05.

261—59.6(15E) Eligible business.

59.6(1) *Requirements.* A business which is or will be located, in whole or in part, in an enterprise zone is eligible to be considered to receive incentives and assistance under the Act if the business meets all of the following:

a. No closure or reduction. The business has not closed or reduced its operation in one area of the state and relocated substantially the same operation into the enterprise zone. This requirement does not prohibit a business from expanding its operation in an enterprise zone if existing operations of a similar nature in the state are not closed or substantially reduced.

b. No retail. The business is not a retail business or a business whose entrance is limited by a cover charge or membership requirement.

c. Employee benefits. The business offers or will offer a sufficient benefits package to its employees as defined in 261—Chapter 173.

d. Wage levels. The business pays or will pay the qualifying wage threshold for the enterprise zone program as established in 261—Chapter 174 and defined in 261—Chapter 173. However, in any circumstance, the wage paid by the business for the project jobs shall not be less than $7.50 per hour.

The local enterprise zone commission may establish higher company eligibility wage thresholds if it so desires.

e. Job creation or retention. The business expansion or location must result in at least ten full-time project jobs. The time period allowed to create the jobs and the required period to retain the jobs are described in 261—Chapter 187.

f. Capital investment. The business makes a capital investment of at least $500,000.

g. Location within zone. If the business is only partially located in an enterprise zone, the business must be located on contiguous land.

59.6(2) *Additional information.* In addition to meeting the requirements under subrule 59.6(1), an eligible business shall provide the enterprise zone commission with all of the following:

a. The long-term strategic plan for the business, which shall include labor and infrastructure needs.

b. Information dealing with the benefits the business will bring to the area.

c. Examples of why the business should be considered or would be considered a good business enterprise.

d. The impact the business will have on other Iowa businesses in competition with it. The enterprise zone commission shall make a good faith effort to identify existing Iowa businesses within an industry in competition with the business being considered for assistance. The enterprise zone commission shall make a good faith effort to determine the probability that the proposed financial assistance will displace employees of the existing businesses. In determining the impact on businesses in competition with the business being considered for assistance, jobs created or retained as a result of other jobs being displaced elsewhere in the state shall not be considered direct jobs created or retained.

e. A report describing all violations of environmental law or worker safety law within the last five years. If, upon review of the application, the enterprise zone commission finds that a business has a record of violations of the law, statutes, rules, or regulations that tends to show a consistent pattern, the enterprise zone commission shall not make an award of financial assistance to the business unless the commission finds either that the violations did not seriously affect public health, public safety, or the environment, or, if such violations did seriously affect public health, public safety, or the environment, that mitigating circumstances were present.

59.6(3) *Benefits.* The department reserves the right to negotiate the amount of all program benefits except the following benefits: the new jobs supplemental credit; the value-added property tax exemption; and the refund of sales, service and use taxes paid to contractors and subcontractors. The following incentives and assistance may be available to an eligible business within a certified enterprise zone, subject to the amount of incentives and assistance negotiated by the department with the eligible business and agreed upon as described in an executed agreement, only when the average wage of all the new project jobs meets the minimum wage requirements of 59.6(1)*"d"*:

a. New jobs supplemental credit. An approved business shall receive a new jobs supplemental credit from withholding in an amount equal to 1½ percent of the gross wages paid by the business, as provided in Iowa Code section 15E.197. The supplemental new jobs credit available under this program is in addition to and not in lieu of the program and withholding credit of 1½ percent authorized under Iowa Code chapter 260E. Additional new jobs created by the project, beyond those that were agreed to in the original agreement as described in 261—59.12(15E), are eligible for the additional 1½ percent withholding credit as long as those additional jobs meet the local enterprise zone wage eligibility criteria and are an integral part or a continuation of the new location or expansion. Approval and administration of the supplemental new jobs credit shall follow existing procedures established under Iowa Code chapter 260E. Businesses eligible for the new jobs training program are those businesses engaged in interstate commerce or intrastate commerce for the purpose of manufacturing, processing, or assembling products, conducting research and development, or providing services in interstate commerce, but exclude retail, health or professional services.

b. Value-added property tax exemption.

(1) The county or city for which an eligible enterprise zone is certified may exempt from property taxation all or a portion of the value added to the property upon which an eligible business locates or expands in an enterprise zone and which is used in the operation of the eligible business. This exemption

shall be authorized by the city or county that would have been entitled to receive the property taxes, but is electing to forego the tax revenue for an eligible business under this program. The amount of value added for purposes of Iowa Code section 15E.196 shall be the amount of the increase in assessed valuation of the property following the location or expansion of the business in the enterprise zone.

(2) If an exemption is made applicable only to a portion of the property within an enterprise zone, there must be approved uniform criteria which further some planning objective established by the city or county zone commission. These uniform criteria must also be approved by the eligible city or county. Examples of acceptable "uniform criteria" that may be adopted include, but are not limited to, wage rates, capital investment levels, types and levels of employee benefits offered, job creation requirements, and specific targeted industries. "Planning objectives" may include, but are not limited to, land use, rehabilitation of distressed property, or brownfields remediation.

(3) The exemption may be allowed for a period not to exceed ten years beginning the year value added by improvements to real estate is first assessed for taxation in an enterprise zone.

(4) This value-added property tax exemption may be used in conjunction with other property tax exemptions or other property tax-related incentives such as property tax exemptions that may exist in Urban Revitalization Areas or Tax Increment Financing (TIF). Property tax exemptions authorized under Iowa Code chapter 427B may not be used, as stated in Iowa Code section 427B.6, in conjunction with property tax exemptions authorized by city council or county board of supervisors within the local enterprise zone.

c. Investment tax credit and insurance premium tax credit.

(1) Investment tax credit. An eligible business may claim an investment tax credit as provided in Iowa Code section 15.333. A corporate income tax credit may be claimed of up to a maximum of 10 percent of the new investment which is directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of the business in the enterprise zone. The credit may be used against a tax liability imposed for individual income tax, corporate income tax, franchise tax, or against the moneys and credits tax imposed in Iowa Code section 533.24.

1. Five-year amortization period. For projects approved on or after July 1, 2005, the tax credit shall be amortized equally over a five-year period which the department, in consultation with the eligible business, will define. The five-year amortization period will be specified in the agreement referenced in rule 261—59.13(15E).

2. Flow-through of tax credits. If the business is a partnership, subchapter S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under Iowa Code chapter 501 or 501A and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the tax credit allowed.

3. Seven-year carryforward. Any credit in excess of tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until depleted, whichever occurs first.

4. Refund of unused tax credit. Subject to prior approval by the department in consultation with the department of revenue, an eligible business whose project primarily involves the production of value-added agricultural products or biotechnology-related processes may elect to apply for a refund for all or a portion of an unused tax credit.

5. IRS Section 521. For purposes of this paragraph, an eligible business includes a cooperative as described in Section 521 of the United States Internal Revenue Code which is not required to file an Iowa corporate income tax return.

6. Maximum capital expenditures stated in agreement. The business participating in the enterprise zone may not claim an investment tax credit for capital expenditures above the amount stated in the agreement described in 261—59.12(15E). An eligible business may instead, prior to project completion, seek to amend the contract, allowing the business to receive an investment tax credit for additional capital expenditures.

(2) Insurance premium tax credit. The insurance premium tax credit benefit is available for a business that submits an application for enterprise zone participation on or after July 1, 1999. If the business is an insurance company, the business may claim an insurance premium tax credit as provided in Iowa Code section 15E.196.

1. Five-year amortization period. For projects approved on or after July 1, 2005, the tax credit shall be amortized equally over a five-year period which the department, in consultation with the eligible business, will define. The five-year amortization period will be specified in the agreement referenced in rule 261—59.13(15E).

2. Credit of up to 10 percent of new investment. An Iowa insurance premium tax credit may be claimed of up to a maximum of 10 percent of the new investment which is directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of the business in the enterprise zone.

3. Seven-year carryforward. Any credit in excess of tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until depleted, whichever occurs first.

4. Maximum capital expenditures as stated in agreement. The business participating in the enterprise zone may not claim an investment tax credit for capital expenditures above the amount stated in the agreement described in 261—59.12(15E). An eligible business may instead seek to amend the contract, allowing the business to receive an investment tax credit for additional capital expenditures, or may elect to submit a new application within the enterprise zone.

(3) Eligible capital expenditures. For purposes of this rule, the capital expenditures eligible for the investment tax credit or the insurance premium tax credit under the enterprise zone program are:

1. The costs of machinery and equipment as defined in Iowa Code section 427A.1(1)*"e"* and *"j"* purchased for use in the operation of the eligible business, the purchase prices of which have been depreciated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

2. The cost of improvements made to real property which is used in the operation of the eligible business; and

3. The annual base rent paid to a third-party developer for a period equal to the term of lease agreement but not to exceed ten years, provided that the cumulative costs of the base rent payments for that period do not exceed the cost of the land and the third-party developer's costs to build or renovate the building. Annual base rent shall be considered only when the project includes the construction of a new building or the major renovation of an existing building. The eligible business shall enter into a lease agreement with the third-party developer for a minimum of five years.

(4) Real property. For business applications received on or after July 1, 1999, for purposes of the investment tax credit claimed under Iowa Code section 15.333 and for business applications received on or after May 26, 2000, for purposes of the insurance premium tax credit claimed under Iowa Code section 15.333A, subsection 1, the purchase price of real property and any existing buildings and structures located on the real property will also be considered a new investment in the location or expansion of an eligible business. However, if within five years of purchase, the eligible business sells or disposes of, razes or otherwise renders unusable the land, buildings, or other existing structures for which tax credit was claimed under Iowa Code section 15.333 or under Iowa Code section 15.333A, subsection 1, the income tax liability, or where applicable the insurance premium tax liability, of the eligible business for the year in which the property is sold, disposed of, razed, or otherwise rendered unusable shall be increased by one of the following amounts:

1. One hundred percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within one year after being placed in service.

2. Eighty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within two years after being placed in service.

3. Sixty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within three years after being placed in service.

4. Forty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within four years after being placed in service.

5. Twenty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within five years after being placed in service.

(5) Refunds. An eligible business whose project primarily involves the production of value-added agricultural products and whose application was approved by the department on or after May 26, 2000, or whose project primarily involves biotechnology-related processes and whose application was approved

by the department on or after July 1, 2005, may elect to receive as a refund all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit.

1. The department will determine whether a business's project primarily involves the production of value-added agricultural products or biotechnology-related processes. Effective July 1, 2001, an eligible business that elects to receive a refund shall apply to the department for a tax credit certificate.

2. The business shall apply for a tax credit certificate using the form provided by the department. Requests for tax credit certificates will be accepted between May 1 and May 15 of each fiscal year. Only those eligible businesses that have completed projects before the May 1 filing date may apply for a tax credit certificate. For a cooperative described in Section 521 of the United States Internal Revenue Code, the department shall require the cooperative to submit a list of members whom the cooperative wishes to receive a tax credit certificate for their prorated share of ownership. The cooperative shall submit its list in a computerized electronic format that is compatible with the system used or designated by the department. The computerized list shall, at a minimum, include the name, address, social security number or taxpayer identification number, business telephone number and ownership percentage, carried out to six decimal places, of each cooperative member eligible for a tax credit certificate. The cooperative shall also submit a total dollar amount of the unused investment tax credits for which the cooperative's members are requesting a tax credit certificate.

3. The department will make public by June 1 of each year the total number of requests for tax credit certificates and the total amount of requested tax credit certificates that have been submitted. The department will issue tax credit certificates within a reasonable period of time.

4. The department shall not issue tax credit certificates which total more than $4 million during a fiscal year. If the department receives applications for tax credit certificates in excess of $4 million, the applicants shall receive certificates for a prorated amount. In such a case, the tax credit requested by an eligible business will be prorated based upon the total amount of requested tax credit certificates received during the fiscal year. This proportion will be applied to the amount requested by each eligible business to determine the amount of the tax credit certificate that will be distributed to each business for the fiscal year. For example, if an eligible business submits a request in the amount of $1 million and the total amount of requested tax credit certificates equals $8 million, the business will be issued a tax credit certificate in the amount of $500,000:

$$\frac{\$4 \text{ million}}{\$8 \text{ million}} = 50\% \times \$1 \text{ million} = \$500{,}000.$$

5. Tax credit certificates shall not be valid until the tax year following project completion. The tax credit certificates shall not be transferred except in the case of a cooperative as described in Section 521 of the United States Internal Revenue Code. For such a cooperative, the individual members of the cooperative are eligible to receive the tax credit certificates. Tax credit certificates shall be used in tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2001. A business shall not claim a refund of unused investment tax credit unless a tax credit certificate issued by the department is attached to the taxpayer's tax return for the tax year during which the tax credit is claimed. Any unused investment tax credit in excess of the amount of the tax credit certificate issued by the department may be carried forward for up to seven years after the qualifying asset is placed in service or until the eligible business's unused investment tax credit is depleted, whichever occurs first. An eligible business may apply for tax credit certificates once each year for up to seven years after the qualifying asset is placed in service or until the eligible business's unused investment tax credit is depleted, whichever occurs first. For example, an eligible business which completes a project in October 2001 and has an investment tax credit of $1 million may apply for a tax credit certificate in May 2002. If, because of the proration of the $4 million of available refundable credits for the fiscal year, the business is awarded a tax credit certificate in the amount of $300,000, the business may claim the $300,000 refund and carry forward the unused investment tax credit of $700,000 for up to seven years or until the credit is depleted, whichever occurs first.

d. Research activities credit. A business is eligible to claim a research activities credit as provided in Iowa Code section 15.335. This benefit is a corporate tax credit for increasing research activities in

this state during the period the business is participating in the program. For purposes of claiming this credit, a business is considered to be "participating in the program" for a period of ten years from the date the business's application was approved by the department. This credit equals 6½ percent of the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities. The state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities is a percent equal to the ratio of qualified research expenditures in this state to total qualified research expenditures. This credit is in addition to the credit authorized in Iowa Code section 422.33. If the business is a partnership, subchapter S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the tax credit allowed. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability shall be refunded to the eligible business with interest computed under Iowa Code section 422.25. In lieu of claiming a refund, the eligible business may elect to have the overpayment credited to its tax liability for the following year.

For projects approved on or after July 1, 2005, "research activities" includes the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components manufactured or assembled in Iowa. A renewable energy generation component will no longer be considered innovative when more than 200 megawatts of installed effective name plate capacity has been achieved. Research activities credits awarded under this program and the high quality job creation program for innovative renewable energy generation components shall not exceed a total of $1 million.

e. Refund of sales, service and use taxes paid to contractors or subcontractors.

(1) A business is eligible for a refund of sales, service and use taxes paid to contractors and subcontractors as authorized in Iowa Code section 15.331A.

1. An eligible business may apply for a refund of the sales, service and use taxes paid under Iowa Code chapters 422 and 423 for gas, electricity, water or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered, furnished, or performed to or for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility within the enterprise zone.

2. Taxes attributable to intangible property and furniture and furnishings shall not be refunded. To receive a refund of the sales, service and use taxes paid to contractors or subcontractors, the eligible business must, within one year after project completion, make an application to the department of revenue. For new manufacturing facilities, "project completion" means the first date upon which the average annualized production of finished product for the preceding 90-day period at the manufacturing facility operated by the eligible business within the enterprise zone is at least 50 percent of the initial design capacity of the facility. For existing facilities, "project completion" means the date of completion of all improvements included in the enterprise zone project.

(2) If the project is the location or expansion of a warehouse or distribution center in the enterprise zone, the approved business may be entitled to a refund of sales and use taxes attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment. The approved business shall, within one year of project completion, make written application to the department for a refund. The application must include the refund amount being requested and documentation such as invoices, contracts or other documents which substantiate the requested amount. The department, in consultation with the department of revenue, will validate the refund amount and instruct the department of revenue to issue the refund.

The aggregate combined total amount of refunds and tax credits attributable to sales and use taxes on racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment issued by the department to businesses approved for high quality job creation program, new capital investment program, new jobs and income program, and enterprise zone program benefits shall not exceed $500,000 during a fiscal year. Tax refunds and tax credits will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. If an approved business's application does not receive a refund or tax credits due to the limitation of $500,000 per fiscal year, the approved business's application shall be considered in the succeeding fiscal year.

f. New jobs insurance premium tax credit. Rescinded IAB 11/9/05, effective 12/14/05.

g. Limitation on receiving incentives. Rescinded IAB 11/9/05, effective 12/14/05.

59.6(4) *Duration of benefits.* An enterprise zone designation shall remain in effect for ten years following the date of certification. Any state or local incentives or assistance that may be conferred must

be conferred before the designation expires. However, the benefits of the incentive or assistance may continue beyond the expiration of the zone designation.

59.6(5) *Application review and submittal.* Eligible businesses shall first submit applications for enterprise zone program benefits to the local enterprise zone commission. Commission-approved applications shall be forwarded to the department for final review and approval.
[**ARC 7970B**, IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09; **ARC 8145B**, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09]

261—59.7(15E) Alternative eligible business. Rescinded IAB 9/17/03, effective 10/22/03.

261—59.8(15E) Eligible housing business. An eligible housing business includes a housing developer, housing contractor, or nonprofit organization.

59.8(1) *Requirements.* A housing business shall satisfy all of the following as conditions to receiving the benefits described in this rule.

a. The housing business must build or rehabilitate either:

(1) A minimum of four single-family homes located in that part of a city or county in which there is a designated enterprise zone, or

(2) One multiple dwelling unit building containing three or more individual dwelling units located in that part of a city or county in which there is a designated enterprise zone.

For purposes of this subrule, rehabilitation means any project in which the costs of improvements to the property are equal to or greater than 25 percent of the acquisition cost of the property.

b. The single-family homes or dwelling units which are rehabilitated or constructed by the housing business shall include the necessary amenities. When completed and made available for occupancy, the single-family homes or dwelling units shall meet the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development's housing quality standards and local safety standards.

c. The eligible housing business shall complete its building or rehabilitation within two years from the time the business begins construction on the single-family homes and dwelling units. The failure to complete construction or rehabilitation within two years shall result in the eligible housing business's becoming ineligible and subject to the repayment requirements and penalties in the agreement described in rule 261—59.13(15E).

d. An eligible housing business shall provide the enterprise zone commission with all of the following information:

(1) The long-term plan for the proposed housing development project, including labor and infrastructure needs.

(2) Information dealing with the benefits the proposed housing development project will bring to the area.

(3) Examples of why the proposed development project should be considered a good housing development project.

(4) An affidavit that it has not, within the last five years, violated state or federal environmental and worker safety statutes, rules, and regulations or if such violations have occurred that there were mitigating circumstances or such violations did not seriously affect public health or safety or the environment.

(5) Information showing the total costs and sources of project financing that will be utilized for the new investment directly related to housing for which the business is seeking approval for a tax credit provided in subrule 59.8(2), paragraph *"a."*

(6) The names of the partners if the business is a partnership, the names of the shareholders if the business is an S corporation, or the names of the members if the business is a limited liability company. The amount of each partner's, shareholder's or member's expected share of the percentage of benefits should be included.

59.8(2) *Benefits.* A business that qualifies under the "eligible housing business" category may be eligible to receive the following benefits:

a. Investment tax credit. An eligible housing business may claim a tax credit up to a maximum of 10 percent of the new investment which is directly related to the building or rehabilitating of a minimum of four single-family homes located in that part of a city or county in which there is a designated enterprise

zone or one multiple dwelling unit building containing three or more individual dwelling units located in that part of a city or county in which there is a designated enterprise zone.

(1) New investment which is directly related to the building or rehabilitating of homes includes, but is not limited to, the following costs: land, surveying, architectural services, building permits, inspections, interest on a construction loan, building materials, roofing, plumbing materials, electrical materials, amounts paid to subcontractors for labor and material provided, concrete, labor, landscaping, appliances normally provided with a new home, heating and cooling equipment, millwork, drywall and drywall materials, nails, bolts, screws, and floor coverings.

(2) New investment does not include the machinery, equipment, or hand or power tools necessary to build or rehabilitate homes.

(3) In determining the amount of tax credits to be awarded to a project, the department shall not include the portion of the project cost financed through federal, state, and local government tax credits, grants, and forgivable loans.

(4) The tax credit shall not exceed 10 percent of $140,000 for each home or individual unit in a multiple dwelling unit building.

(5) This tax credit may be used to reduce the tax liability imposed under Iowa Code chapter 422, division II, III, or V, or chapter 432. The tax credit may be taken on the tax return for the tax year in which the project is certified for occupancy. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until depleted, whichever occurs earlier. If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the tax credit allowed. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust, except in projects using low-income housing tax credits authorized under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to assist in the financing of the housing development. The approved housing business using federal Section 42 tax credits may designate each owner's or participant's share or percentage of the benefits.

(6) The department shall issue tax credit certificates once per year or when the department determines it to be necessary and appropriate to approve housing businesses eligible to receive the housing enterprise zone tax credit. The eligible housing business may claim the tax credit by attaching the certificate to the business's tax return for the year in which the housing units are completed.

(7) If the approved housing business is using federal low-income housing tax credits authorized under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to assist in the financing of the project, the department shall issue a transferable tax credit certificate to the eligible housing business. The amount of any replacement tax credit certificates requested by the housing business will be based on documentation provided to the department by the applicant or by the Iowa finance authority and should be consistent with the amount contained in the project's 8609 CPA Certification on file with the Iowa finance authority.

(8) Housing enterprise zone tax credit certificates issued to eligible housing businesses also using low-income housing tax credits authorized under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to assist in the financing of the project may be transferred to any person. Within 90 days of the sale of the housing enterprise zone tax credit, the eligible housing business must return the tax credit certificate issued by the department so that replacement tax credit certificate(s) can be issued. The original tax credit certificate shall be accompanied by a written statement from the eligible housing business which contains the names, tax identification numbers, and addresses of the taxpayers to which the tax credits are being transferred, along with the denomination that each replacement tax credit certificate is to carry and any other information required by the department of revenue. Within 30 days of receiving the eligible housing business's tax credit certificate and written statement, the department shall issue replacement tax credit certificate(s).

(9) The tax credit certificate shall also be transferable if the housing development is located in a brownfield site as defined in Iowa Code section 15.291 or if the housing development is located in a blighted area as defined in Iowa Code section 403.17. Not more than $3 million worth of tax credits for housing developments that are located in a brownfield site as defined in Iowa Code section 15.291 or housing developments located in a blighted area as defined in Iowa Code section 403.17 shall be

transferred in a calendar year. The $3 million annual limit does not apply to tax credits awarded to an eligible business having low-income housing tax credits authorized under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to assist in the financing of the housing development. The department may approve an application for tax credit certificates for transfer from an eligible housing business located in a brownfield site as defined in Iowa Code section 15.291 or in a blighted area as defined in Iowa Code section 403.17 that would result in the issuance of more than $3 million of tax credit certificates for transfer, provided that the department, through negotiation with the eligible housing business, allocates those tax credit certificates for transfer over more than one calendar year. The department shall not issue more than $1,500,000 in tax credit certificates for transfer to any one eligible housing business located in a brownfield site as defined in Iowa Code section 15.291 or in a blighted area as defined in Iowa Code section 403.17. If $3 million in tax credit certificates for transfer have not been issued at the end of a calendar year, the remaining tax credit certificates for transfer may be issued at the end of a calendar year, the remaining tax credit certificates for transfer may be issued in advance to an eligible housing business scheduled to receive a tax credit certificate for transfer in a later calendar year. Anytime the department issues a tax credit certificate for transfer which has not been allocated at the end of a calendar year, the department may prorate the remaining certificates to more than one eligible applicant. If the entire $3 million of tax credit certificates for transfer is not issued in a given calendar year, the remaining amount may be carried over to a succeeding calendar year.

(10) The department will process requests for transfer of the tax credit and issuance of the replacement tax credit certificates for housing developments that are located in brownfield sites as defined in Iowa Code section 15.291 or blighted areas as defined in Iowa Code section 403.17 at the time of application or in writing each calendar year. Eligible requests for transfer of these credits will be considered in the order they are received. The transfer of the credit by replacement tax credit certificate will be limited to $3 million per calendar year and $1,500,000 per development per calendar year. Requests received after the $3 million limit is reached will be considered for the following year's allocation after any previously approved requests or negotiated allocations of the credit remaining from the current or previous years have been processed. When housing enterprise zone benefits are awarded to one housing business in an amount exceeding the annual transferable limit of $1,500,000 per year, the housing business may negotiate with the department to receive the tax credit benefits from future years' limits when possible. These limits do not apply to housing tax credits authorized by Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code or to other housing enterprise zone developments not located in brownfield sites as defined in Iowa Code section 15.291 or blighted areas as defined in Iowa Code section 403.17.

b. Sales, service, and use tax refund. An approved housing business shall receive a sales, service, and use tax refund for taxes paid by an eligible housing business including an eligible housing business acting as a contractor or subcontractor, as provided in Iowa Code section 15.331A.

59.8(3) *Application submittal and review.* An eligible housing business shall first submit an application to the commission for approval. The commission shall forward applications that it has approved to receive benefits and assistance to the department for final review and approval.

261—59.9(79GA,ch141) Eligible development business. Rescinded IAB 11/9/05, effective 12/14/05.

261—59.10(15E) Commission review of businesses' applications.

59.10(1) *Additional commission eligibility requirements.* Under the Act, a commission is authorized to adopt additional eligibility requirements related to compensation and benefits that businesses within a zone must meet in order to qualify for benefits. Additional local requirements that may be considered could include, but are not limited to, the types of industries or businesses the commission wishes to receive enterprise zone benefits; requirements that preference in hiring be given to individuals who live within the enterprise zone; higher wage eligibility threshold requirements than would otherwise be required; higher job creation eligibility threshold requirements than would otherwise be required; the level of benefits required; local competition issues; or any other criteria the commission deems appropriate. If a commission elects to adopt more stringent requirements than those contained in the

Act and these rules for a business to be eligible for incentives and assistance, these requirements shall be submitted to the department.

59.10(2) *Application.* The department will develop a standardized application that it will make available for use by a business applying for benefits and assistance as an eligible business, an eligible housing business or an eligible development business. The commission may add any additional information to the application that it deems appropriate for a business to qualify as an eligible business, an eligible housing business or an eligible development business. If the commission determines that a business qualifies for inclusion in an enterprise zone and that it is eligible for benefits under the Act, the commission shall submit an application for incentives or assistance to the department.

261—59.11(15E) Other commission responsibilities.

59.11(1) Commissions have the authority to adopt a requirement that preference in hiring be given to individuals who live within the enterprise zone. If it does so, the commission shall work with the local workforce development center to determine the labor availability in the area.

59.11(2) Commissions shall examine and evaluate building codes and zoning in enterprise zones and make recommendations to the appropriate governing body in an effort to promote more affordable housing development.

261—59.12(15E) Department action on eligible applications. The department may approve, deny, or defer applications from qualified businesses. In reviewing applications for incentives and assistance under the Act, the department will consider the following:

59.12(1) *Compliance with the requirements of the Act and administrative rules.* Each application will be reviewed to determine if it meets the requirements of the Act and these rules. Specific criteria to be reviewed include, but are not limited to: medical and dental insurance coverage; wage levels; number of jobs to be created; and capital investment level.

59.12(2) *Competition.* The department shall consider the impact of the eligible business on other businesses in competition with it and compare the compensation package of businesses in competition with the business being considered for incentives and assistance under this program, to ensure an overall economic gain to the state.

59.12(3) *Displacement of workers.* The department will make a good-faith effort to determine the probability that the proposed incentives will displace employees of existing businesses. In determining the impact on businesses in competition with the business seeking incentives or assistance, jobs created as a result of other jobs being displaced elsewhere in the state shall not be considered direct jobs created.

59.12(4) *Violations of law.* The department will review each application to determine if the business has a record of violations of law as described in 261—Chapter 172.

59.12(5) *Commission's recommendations and additional criteria.* For each application from a business, the department will review the local analysis (including any additional local criteria) and recommendation of the enterprise zone commission in the zone where the business is located, or plans to locate.

59.12(6) *Other relevant information.* The department may also review an application using factors it reviews in other department-administered financial assistance programs which are intended to assess the quality of the jobs pledged.

59.12(7) *Negotiations.* The department may enter into negotiations regarding the amount of tax incentives and assistance the business may be eligible to receive. The department reserves the right to negotiate the amount of all program benefits except the following benefits: the new jobs supplemental credit; the value-added property tax exemption; and the refund of sales, service and use taxes paid to contractors and subcontractors. The criteria to be used in the negotiations to determine the amount of tax incentives and assistance are as described in subrule 59.5(2) and are subject to the limitations stated in subrule 59.5(3).

261—59.13(15E) Agreement. Rescinded IAB 7/4/07, effective 6/15/07.

261—59.14(15E) Compliance; repayment requirements; recovery of value of incentives. Rescinded IAB 7/4/07, effective 6/15/07.

261—59.15(15E) Applicability on or after July 1, 2014.

59.15(1) Effective as of July 1, 2014, the enterprise zone program was repealed by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2448. No agreements shall be entered into under the program on or after July 1, 2014.

59.15(2) To the extent allowed by other provisions of law, the rules adopted in this chapter shall continue to apply to agreements entered into on or before June 30, 2014.

59.15(3) On or after July 1, 2014, a city or county shall not create an enterprise zone under Iowa Code chapter 15E, division XVIII, or enter into a new agreement or amend an existing agreement under Iowa Code chapter 15E, division XVIII.

59.15(4) The authority and an eligible business may amend an agreement entered into prior to July 1, 2014, in order to avoid hardship to an eligible business in the performance or maintenance of the agreement but only to the extent that amending the agreement would not require amendment by a city or county. The determination as to whether a hardship exists shall be within the discretion of the authority. The authority shall not amend an agreement in any manner that would increase the amount of tax incentives provided under the agreement.

[**ARC 1801C**, IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.333, 15.333A, and 15E.191 to 15E.196 and 2009 Iowa Acts, Senate File 344.

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CHAPTER 68
HIGH QUALITY JOBS PROGRAM (HQJP)

261—68.1(15) Administrative procedures and definitions.

68.1(1) *Administrative procedures.* The HQJP is subject to the requirements of the authority's rules located in 261—Part VII, additional application requirements and procedures, and 261—Part VIII, legal and compliance. Part VII and Part VIII include standard definitions; standard program requirements; wage, benefit and investment requirements; application review and approval procedures; contracting; contract compliance and job counting; and annual reporting requirements.

68.1(2) *Definitions.* In addition to the standard definitions located in 261—Chapter 173, the following definitions apply to the HQJP:

"Annual base rent" means the business's annual lease payment minus taxes, insurance and operating or maintenance expenses.

"Brownfield site" means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 15.291.

"Community" means a city, county, or other entity established pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 28E.

"Contractor or subcontractor" means a person who contracts with the eligible business or subcontracts with a contractor for the provision of property, materials, or services for the construction or equipping of a facility of the eligible business.

"Economically distressed area" means a county meeting the requirements of a distressed area pursuant to rule 261—174.6(15).

"Eligible business" means a business meeting the conditions of Iowa Code section 15.329.

"Grayfield site" means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 15.291.

"Greenfield site" means a site that does not meet the definition of a brownfield site or grayfield site. A project proposed at a site located on previously undeveloped or agricultural land shall be presumed to be a greenfield site.

"High quality jobs" means created or retained jobs that meet the wage requirements established in subrule 68.2(4) and subrules 68.2(7) and 68.2(8) when applicable.

"Program" means the high quality jobs program created pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 15, part 13.

"Project" means the same as defined in rule 261—173.2(15).

"Project completion assistance" means the same as defined in rule 261—173.2(15).

"Retail business" means any business engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property or taxable services at retail in this state. Retail business includes a business obligated to collect sales or use tax under Iowa Code chapter 423.

[**ARC 7970B**, IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09; **ARC 8145B**, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09; **ARC 0442C**, IAB 11/14/12, effective 12/19/12; **ARC 1801C**, IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

261—68.2(15) Eligibility requirements.

68.2(1) *Community approval.* If the qualifying investment is $10 million or more, the community in which the business's project is or will be located shall approve by ordinance or resolution the project for purposes of receiving tax incentives and assistance under this program.

68.2(2) *Relocations and reductions in operations.*

a. The business shall not be solely relocating operations from one area of the state while seeking state or local incentives. A project that does not create new jobs or involve a substantial amount of new capital investment shall be presumed to be a relocation. In determining whether a business is solely relocating operations for purposes of this subrule, the authority will consider whether a letter of support for the move has been provided from the affected local community.

b. The business shall not be in the process of reducing operations in one community while simultaneously applying for assistance under the program. For purposes of this subrule, a reduction in operations within 12 months before or after an application for assistance is submitted to the authority will be presumed to be a reduction in operations while simultaneously applying for assistance under the program.

c. This subrule will not be construed to prohibit the business from expanding its operations in a community if existing operations of a similar nature in this state are not closed or substantially reduced.

68.2(3) *No retail or service businesses.* The business shall not be a retail or service business. For purposes of this subrule, a service business is a business providing services to a local consumer market which does not have a significant proportion of its sales coming from outside the state.

68.2(4) *Created and retained jobs.* The business shall create or retain jobs as part of a project.

a. The business shall pay the qualifying wage threshold for HQJP as established in 261—Chapter 174.

b. If the business is creating jobs, the business shall demonstrate that the jobs will pay at least 100 percent of the qualifying wage threshold at the start of the project completion period, at least 120 percent of the qualifying wage threshold by the project completion date, and at least 120 percent of the qualifying wage threshold until the maintenance period completion date.

c. If the business is retaining jobs, the business shall demonstrate that the jobs retained will pay at least 120 percent of the qualifying wage threshold throughout both the project completion period and the maintenance period.

d. Notwithstanding paragraphs *"b"* and *"c"* of this subrule, a business located at a brownfield site or a grayfield site or in an economically distressed area may be awarded incentives for jobs that will pay less than 120 percent of the qualifying wage threshold if the conditions described in rule 261—174.6(15) apply.

68.2(5) *Determination of sufficient benefits.* The business shall provide a sufficient package of benefits to each employee holding a created or retained job. The business shall offer a sufficient benefits package to its employees as defined in 261—Chapter 173.

68.2(6) *Sufficient fiscal impact.* The business shall demonstrate that the jobs created or retained will have a sufficient impact on state and local government revenues as determined by the authority after calculating the fiscal impact ratio of the project.

68.2(7) *Violations of law.* If the authority finds that a business has a record of violations of law over a period of time that tends to show a consistent pattern as described in 261—Chapter 172, the business shall not qualify for tax incentives and assistance under this program.

68.2(8) *Competition.* The authority shall consider the impact of the proposed project on other Iowa businesses in competition with the business that is seeking tax incentives and assistance. The authority shall make a good faith effort to identify existing Iowa businesses within an industry in competition with the business that is seeking tax incentives and assistance. The authority shall make a good faith effort to determine the probability that the proposed financial assistance will negatively impact other existing Iowa businesses including but not limited to displacing employees of the existing business.

68.2(9) *Other benefits.* A business may seek benefits and assistance for its project from other applicable federal, state, and local programs in addition to those provided in this program. However, a business which has received assistance for its project from the wage-benefit tax credit program or the enterprise zone program shall not be eligible for tax incentives and assistance under this program. A business which has received assistance for its project from the new jobs and income program or the new capital investment program shall not be eligible for tax incentives and assistance under this program for the same project. However, the business may receive tax incentives and assistance under this program for subsequent projects.

68.2(10) *Ineligibility—no high quality jobs created or retained.* If a project is creating or retaining jobs, but none are high quality jobs, then the project is not eligible to receive benefits and assistance under this program.

[**ARC 7557B**, IAB 2/11/09, effective 3/18/09; **ARC 7970B**, IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09; **ARC 8145B**, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09; **ARC 0442C**, IAB 11/14/12, effective 12/19/12; **ARC 1801C**, IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

261—68.3(15) Application process and review.

68.3(1) *Application.* The authority shall develop a standardized application and make it available to a business applying for tax incentives and assistance. The application procedures are as follows:

a. The project shall not be initiated prior to application. The authority will accept applications only for projects proposed to begin after application and board approval.

b. A signature from an official authorized to represent the affected local community is required on the application as an indication that the community is aware of and supports the project. For a project with a qualifying investment of $10 million or more, the application shall include an ordinance or resolution of the community's governing body approving the project.

c. Each application will be reviewed by the authority. The authority may request additional information from the business that is applying for tax incentives and assistance or may use other resources to obtain the needed information.

d. If the business meets the eligibility requirements, the authority will prepare a report which includes a summary of the project and a recommendation on the amount of tax incentives and assistance to be offered to the business.

68.3(2) *Wage waiver.* Rescinded IAB 7/4/07, effective 6/15/07.

68.3(3) *Benefit values.* Rescinded IAB 7/4/07, effective 6/15/07.

68.3(4) *Negotiations.* The authority may negotiate with the business regarding the amount of tax incentives and assistance the business is to receive under the program. All forms of tax incentives and assistance available under the program are subject to negotiations. The authority shall consider all of the following factors in negotiating with the business:

a. Level of need. The following factors will determine the authority's assessment of need:

(1) Whether the business can raise only a portion of the debt and equity necessary to complete the project. The existence of a gap between the financing required and the financing on hand indicates that tax incentives or assistance may be needed to fill the gap.

(2) Whether the likely returns of the project are inadequate to motivate a company decision maker to proceed with the project even if sufficient debt or equity can be raised to finance the project. The existence of such a condition indicates that the project's risks may outweigh its rewards and that tax incentives or assistance may be needed to reduce the project's risks.

(3) Whether the business is deciding between a site in Iowa ("Iowa site") and a site in another state ("out-of-state site") for its project and the cost of completing the project at the out-of-state site is demonstrably lower. Such a condition indicates that tax incentives or assistance may be needed to equalize the cost differential between the two sites. The authority will attempt to quantify the cost differential between the sites.

(4) Whether the project has already been initiated. Initiation of a project indicates that additional financing is not necessary to complete the project, and the authority will not provide incentives or assistance to a project that has been initiated prior to application.

b. Quality of the jobs. The authority shall place greater emphasis on projects involving created or retained jobs that:

(1) Have a higher wage scale. Businesses that have wage scales substantially higher than those of existing Iowa businesses in that industry shall be considered as providing the highest quality of jobs.

(2) Have a lower turnover rate.

(3) Are full-time or career-type positions.

c. Percentage of created jobs defined as high quality jobs. The authority will consider the number of high quality jobs to be created versus the total number of created jobs in determining what amount of tax incentives and assistance to offer the business.

d. Economic impact. In measuring the economic impact to this state, the authority shall place greater emphasis on projects which demonstrate the following:

(1) A business with a greater percentage of sales out of state or of import substitution.

(2) A business with a higher proportion of in-state suppliers.

(3) A project which would provide greater diversification of the state economy.

(4) A business with fewer in-state competitors.

(5) A potential for future job growth.

[**ARC 7970B**, IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09; **ARC 8145B**, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09; **ARC 0442C**, IAB 11/14/12, effective 12/19/12]

261—68.4(15) Tax incentives.

68.4(1) *Sales and use tax refund.* Pursuant to Iowa Code section 15.331A, the approved business may claim a refund of the sales and use taxes paid under Iowa Code chapter 423 for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered, furnished, or performed to or for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility of the approved business. Taxes attributable to intangible property and furniture and furnishings shall not be refunded.

a. Filing a claim. To receive the refund, the approved business shall file a claim with the department of revenue as follows:

(1) The contractor or subcontractor shall state under oath, on forms provided by the department of revenue, the amount of sales or goods, wares, or merchandise, or services rendered, furnished, or performed, including water, sewer, gas, and electric utility services upon which sales or use tax has been paid prior to the project completion, and shall file the forms with the approved business before final settlement is made.

(2) The approved business shall, not more than 12 months following project completion, make application to the department of revenue for any refund of the amount of the sales and use taxes paid pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 423 upon any goods, wares, or merchandise, or services rendered, furnished, or performed, including water, sewer, gas, and electric utility services.

(3) The eligible business shall inform the department of revenue in writing within two weeks of project completion.

b. Racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment. If the project is the location, expansion, or modernization of a warehouse or distribution center, the approved business may be entitled to a refund of sales and use taxes attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment. The approved business shall, not more than 12 months following project completion, make written application to the department of revenue for a refund. The application must include the refund amount being requested and documentation such as invoices or contracts which substantiate the requested amount. The department of revenue will validate the refund amount and issue the refund.

The aggregate combined total amount of refunds and tax credits attributable to sales and use taxes on racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment issued by the department of revenue to businesses approved for high quality jobs program and enterprise zone program benefits shall not exceed $500,000 during a fiscal year. Tax refunds and tax credits will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. If an approved business's application does not receive a refund or tax credits due to the $500,000 fiscal year limitation, the approved business's application shall be considered in the succeeding fiscal year. An approved business that receives a refund or a tax credit in one fiscal year shall not be considered in a succeeding fiscal year. No business shall receive more than $500,000 in refunds or credits pursuant to this paragraph.

68.4(2) *Corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by third-party developer.* Pursuant to Iowa Code section 15.331C, the approved business may claim a corporate tax credit up to an amount equal to the sales and use taxes paid by a third-party developer under Iowa Code chapter 423 for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered, furnished, or performed to or for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility of the approved business. Taxes attributable to intangible property and furniture and furnishings shall not be refunded.

Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until depleted, whichever occurs earlier. An approved business may elect to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused tax credit.

a. Filing a claim. To receive the tax credit, the approved business shall file a claim with the department of revenue as follows:

(1) The third-party developer shall state under oath, on forms provided by the department of revenue, the amount of sales and use taxes paid and submit the forms to the approved business.

(2) The approved business shall, not more than 12 months following project completion, submit the completed forms to the department of revenue.

(3) The department of revenue shall issue a tax credit certificate in an amount equal to all or a portion of the sales and use taxes paid by a third-party developer under Iowa Code chapter 423 for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered, furnished, or performed to or for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility of the approved business.

(4) The approved business shall not claim the tax credit provided in this subrule unless a tax credit certificate issued by the department of revenue is attached to the approved business's tax return for the tax year in which the tax credit is claimed. A tax credit certificate shall contain the approved business's name, address, tax identification number, the amount of the tax credit, and other information required by the department of revenue.

b. Racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment. If the project is the location, expansion, or modernization of a warehouse or distribution center, the approved business may claim a corporate tax credit up to the amount of sales and use taxes paid by a third-party developer and attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment. The approved business shall, not more than 12 months following project completion, make written application to the department of revenue for a tax credit. The application must include the tax credit amount being requested and documentation from the third-party developer such as invoices or contracts which substantiate the requested amount. The department of revenue will confirm the tax credit amount and issue a tax credit certificate in an amount equal to all or a portion of the sales and use taxes attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment. The approved business shall not claim the tax credit provided in this subrule unless a tax credit certificate is attached to the approved business's tax return for the tax year in which the tax credit is claimed. A tax credit certificate shall contain the approved business's name, address, tax identification number, the amount of the tax credit, and other information required by the department of revenue. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until depleted, whichever occurs earlier. An approved business may elect to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused tax credit.

The aggregate combined total amount of refunds and tax credits attributable to sales and use taxes on racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment approved by the authority for businesses under the high quality jobs program and enterprise zone program shall not exceed $500,000 during a fiscal year. Tax refunds and tax credits will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. If an approved business's application does not receive a refund or tax credits due to the $500,000 fiscal year limitation, the approved business's application shall be considered in the succeeding fiscal year. An approved business that receives a refund or a tax credit in one fiscal year shall not be considered in a succeeding fiscal year. No business shall receive more than $500,000 in refunds or credits pursuant to this paragraph.

68.4(3) *Value-added property tax exemption.* Pursuant to Iowa Code section 15.332, the community may exempt from taxation all or a portion of the actual value added by improvements to real property directly related to jobs created or retained by the project and used in the operations of the approved business. The exemption may be allowed for a period not to exceed 20 years beginning the year the improvements are first assessed for taxation. For purposes of this subrule, improvements include new construction and rehabilitation of and additions to existing structures. The exemption shall apply to all taxing districts in which the real property is located. The community shall provide the authority and the local assessor with a copy of the resolution adopted by its governing body which indicates the estimated value and duration of the authorized exemption.

68.4(4) *Investment tax credit.*

a. Claiming the investment tax credit. Pursuant to Iowa Code section 15.333, the approved business may claim an investment tax credit equal to a percentage of the new investment directly related to jobs created or retained by the project. The tax credit shall be earned when the qualifying asset is placed in service.

(1) Five-year amortization period. The tax credit shall be amortized over a five-year period. The annual amounts that may be claimed by the business during that period are subject to negotiations. The final five-year amortization period and the negotiated annual amounts will be specified in a contract entered into with the authority. The tax credit shall be allowed against taxes imposed under Iowa Code

chapter 422, division II, III, or V and against the moneys and credits tax imposed in Iowa Code section 533.24.

(2) Flow-through of tax credits. If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under Iowa Code chapter 501 or 501A and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the tax credit allowed. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under Iowa Code chapter 501 or 501A and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust.

(3) Seven-year carryforward. A tax credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until depleted, whichever occurs first.

b. Investment qualifying for the tax credit. For purposes of this subrule, new investment directly related to jobs created or retained by the project means all of the following:

(1) The cost of machinery and equipment, as defined in Iowa Code section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraphs *"e"* and *"j,"* purchased for use in the operation of the approved business.

(2) The purchase price of real property and any buildings and structures located on the real property.

(3) The cost of improvements made to real property which is used in the operation of the approved business.

(4) The annual base rent paid to a third-party developer by an approved business for a period equal to the term of the lease agreement but not to exceed the maximum term specified in a contract entered into with the authority, provided the cumulative cost of the base rent payments for that period does not exceed the cost of the land and the third-party developer's costs to build or renovate the building for the approved business. Annual base rent shall be considered only when the project includes the construction of a new building or the major renovation of an existing building. The approved business shall enter into a lease agreement with the third-party developer for a minimum of five years.

The approved business shall not claim a tax credit above the amount defined in the final award documentation or the amount specified in a contract entered into with the authority.

68.4(5) *Insurance premium tax credit.* Pursuant to Iowa Code section 15.333A, the approved business may claim an insurance premium tax credit equal to a percentage of the new investment directly related to jobs created or retained by the project.

a. Claiming the tax credit. The tax credit shall be earned when the qualifying asset is placed in service. The tax credit shall be amortized equally over a five-year period which the authority will, in consultation with the eligible business, define. The five-year amortization period shall be specified in a contract entered into with the authority. The tax credit shall be allowed against taxes imposed under Iowa Code chapter 432. A tax credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until depleted, whichever occurs first.

b. Investment qualifying for the tax credit. For purposes of this subrule, new investment directly related to jobs created or retained by the project means all of the following:

(1) The cost of machinery and equipment, as defined in Iowa Code section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraphs *"e"* and *"j,"* purchased for use in the operation of the approved business.

(2) The purchase price of real property and any buildings and structures located on the real property.

(3) The cost of improvements made to real property which is used in the operation of the approved business.

(4) The annual base rent paid to a third-party developer by an approved business for a period equal to the term of the lease agreement but not to exceed the maximum term specified in a contract entered into with the authority, provided the cumulative cost of the base rent payments for that period does not exceed the cost of the land and the third-party developer's costs to build or renovate the building for the approved business. Annual base rent shall be considered only when the project includes the construction of a new building or the major renovation of an existing building. The approved business shall enter into a lease agreement with the third-party developer for a minimum of five years.

The approved business shall not claim a tax credit above the amount defined in the final award documentation or the amount specified in a contract entered into with the authority.

68.4(6) *Research activities credit.* Pursuant to Iowa Code section 15.335, the approved business may claim a corporate tax credit for increasing research activities in Iowa during the period the approved business is participating in the program.

a. Calculation. The credit equals the sum of the following:

(1) Six and one-half percent of the excess of qualified research expenses during the tax year over the base amount for the tax year based upon the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

(2) Six and one-half percent of the basic research payments determined under Section 41(e)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code during the tax year based upon the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

The state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities is a percent equal to the ratio of qualified research expenditures in this state to total qualified research expenditures.

b. Alternate calculation. In lieu of the credit amount computed in subparagraph 68.4(6)*"a"*(1), the approved business may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in Iowa in a manner consistent with the alternative incremental credit described in Section 41(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used for the taxpayer's federal income tax. The election made under subrule 68.4(6) is for the tax year and the taxpayer may use either the method outlined in paragraph *"a"* or in this paragraph for any subsequent year.

For purposes of this alternate credit computation method, the credit percentages applicable to the qualified research expenses described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of Section 41(c)(4)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code are 1.65 percent, 2.20 percent, and 2.75 percent, respectively.

c. Additional research activities credit. The credit allowed in this subrule is in addition to the credit authorized in Iowa Code sections 422.10 and 422.33(5). However, if the alternative credit computation method is used in Iowa Code section 422.10 or 422.33(5), the credit allowed in this subrule shall also be computed using that method.

d. Flow-through of tax credits. If the eligible business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the tax credit allowed. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings from the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

e. Definitions. For purposes of this subrule, "base amount," "basic research payment," and "qualified research expense" mean the same as defined for the federal credit for increasing research activities under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code except that, for the alternative incremental credit, such amounts are for research conducted within Iowa. For purposes of this subrule, "Internal Revenue Code" means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 15.335.

f. Refunds. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the taxable year shall be refunded with interest computed under Iowa Code section 422.25. In lieu of claiming a refund, a taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on its final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following year.

g. Renewable energy generation components. For purposes of this subrule, "research activities" includes the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components manufactured or assembled in Iowa. A renewable energy generation component will no longer be considered innovative when more than 200 megawatts of installed effective nameplate capacity has been achieved. Research activities credits awarded under this program and the enterprise zone program for innovative renewable energy generation components shall not exceed the amount specified in Iowa Code section 15.335.

68.4(7) *Maximum tax incentives available.* Tax incentives awarded under this program are based upon the number of jobs created or retained that pay the qualifying wage threshold for HQJP as established in 261—Chapter 174 and as defined in 261—Chapter 173 and the amount of qualifying investment. The maximum possible award is based on the following schedule:

a. No high quality jobs are created or retained but economic activity is furthered by the qualifying investment. For purposes of this paragraph, "economic activity" means a modernization project which will result in increased skills and wages for the current employees or a project involving retained jobs.

(1) Less than $100,000 in qualifying investment.

1. Investment tax credit or insurance premium tax credit of up to 1 percent.
2. Reserved.

(2) $100,000 to $499,999 in qualifying investment.

1. Investment tax credit or insurance premium tax credit of up to 1 percent.
2. Sales and use tax refund or corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by third-party developer, or both, if applicable.

(3) $500,000 or more in qualifying investment.

1. Investment tax credit or insurance premium tax credit of up to 1 percent.
2. Sales and use tax refund or corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by third-party developer, or both, if applicable.
3. Research activities credit.

b. 1 to 5 high quality jobs are created or retained.

(1) Less than $100,000 in qualifying investment.

1. Investment tax credit or insurance premium tax credit of up to 2 percent.
2. Reserved.

(2) $100,000 to $499,999 in qualifying investment.

1. Investment tax credit or insurance premium tax credit of up to 2 percent.
2. Sales and use tax refund or corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by third-party developer, or both, if applicable.

(3) $500,000 or more in qualifying investment.

1. Investment tax credit or insurance premium tax credit of up to 2 percent.
2. Sales and use tax refund or corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by third-party developer, or both, if applicable.
3. Research activities credit.

c. 6 to 10 high quality jobs are created or retained.

(1) Less than $100,000 in qualifying investment.

1. Investment tax credit or insurance premium tax credit of up to 3 percent.
2. Reserved.

(2) $100,000 to $499,999 in qualifying investment.

1. Investment tax credit or insurance premium tax credit of up to 3 percent.
2. Sales and use tax refund or corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by third-party developer, or both, if applicable.

(3) $500,000 or more in qualifying investment.

1. Investment tax credit or insurance premium tax credit of up to 3 percent.
2. Sales and use tax refund or corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by third-party developer, or both, if applicable.
3. Research activities credit.

d. 11 to 15 high quality jobs are created or retained.

(1) Less than $100,000 in qualifying investment.

1. Investment tax credit or insurance premium tax credit of up to 4 percent.
2. Reserved.

(2) $100,000 to $499,999 in qualifying investment.

1. Investment tax credit or insurance premium tax credit of up to 4 percent.
2. Sales and use tax refund or corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by third-party developer, or both, if applicable.

(3) $500,000 or more in qualifying investment.

1. Investment tax credit or insurance premium tax credit of up to 4 percent.

2. Sales and use tax refund or corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by third-party developer, or both, if applicable.

3. Research activities credit.

e. 16 to 30 high quality jobs are created or retained.

(1) Less than $100,000 in qualifying investment.

1. Investment tax credit or insurance premium tax credit of up to 5 percent.

2. Reserved.

(2) $100,000 to $499,999 in qualifying investment.

1. Investment tax credit or insurance premium tax credit of up to 5 percent.

2. Sales and use tax refund or corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by third-party developer, or both, if applicable.

(3) $500,000 or more in qualifying investment.

1. Investment tax credit or insurance premium tax credit of up to 4 percent.

2. Sales and use tax refund or corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by third-party developer, or both, if applicable.

3. Research activities credit.

f. 31 to 40 high quality jobs are created or retained.

(1) $10 million or more in qualifying investment.

1. Investment tax credit or insurance premium tax credit of up to 6 percent.

2. Sales and use tax refund or corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by third-party developer, or both, if applicable.

3. Research activities credit.

4. Value-added property tax exemption.

(2) Reserved.

g. 41 to 60 high quality jobs are created or retained.

(1) $10 million or more in qualifying investment.

1. Investment tax credit or insurance premium tax credit of up to 7 percent.

2. Sales and use tax refund or corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by third-party developer, or both, if applicable.

3. Research activities credit.

4. Value-added property tax exemption.

(2) Reserved.

h. 61 to 80 high quality jobs are created or retained.

(1) $10 million or more in qualifying investment.

1. Investment tax credit or insurance premium tax credit of up to 8 percent.

2. Sales and use tax refund or corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by third-party developer, or both, if applicable.

3. Research activities credit.

4. Value-added property tax exemption.

(2) Reserved.

i. 81 to 100 high quality jobs are created or retained.

(1) $10 million or more in qualifying investment.

1. Investment tax credit or insurance premium tax credit of up to 9 percent.

2. Sales and use tax refund or corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by third-party developer, or both, if applicable.

3. Research activities credit.

4. Value-added property tax exemption.

(2) Reserved.

j. 101 or more high quality jobs are created or retained.

(1) $10 million or more in qualifying investment.

1. Investment tax credit or insurance premium tax credit of up to 10 percent.

2. Sales and use tax refund or corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by third-party developer, or both, if applicable.

3. Research activities credit.

4. Value-added property tax exemption.

(2) Reserved.

[**ARC 7557B**, IAB 2/11/09, effective 3/18/09; **ARC 7970B**, IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09; **ARC 8145B**, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09; **ARC 0442C**, IAB 11/14/12, effective 12/19/12; **ARC 1801C**, IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

261—68.5(15) Project completion assistance.

68.5(1) *Statutory authority.* In 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2473, the HQJP was amended to allow for the provision of project completion assistance in addition to the tax incentives already available under the program. Project completion assistance is defined in subrule 68.1(2) and includes loans, forgivable loans, and other forms of direct financial assistance.

68.5(2) *Awards and negotiations.* The authority may award project completion assistance to a business that meets the eligibility requirements of the HQJP. All award determinations are subject to the requirements of Iowa Code section 15.335B(3). The board, with the assistance of authority staff, will attempt to determine the amount of project completion assistance that will ensure successful completion of a project, and the board will make a good-faith effort to provide only the amount of incentives and assistance necessary to facilitate the project's successful completion. The amount, type, and terms of the assistance provided typically vary according to the needs of each project, and each award is subject to negotiation. The board and the authority will attempt to treat similarly situated applicants similarly; however, the amount, type, and terms of project completion assistance most appropriate for a given project are necessarily dependent on many factors, and awards of project completion assistance shall be entirely at the discretion of the board.

68.5(3) *Factors affecting the amount, type, and terms of project completion assistance.* When determining an award of project completion assistance, the board, with the assistance of authority staff, typically considers many factors, including the following:

a. The fiscal impact ratio of the project.

b. Whether the amount of assistance to be awarded is appropriate to the number of jobs that will be created.

c. The availability of funding.

d. Whether other forms of assistance, including tax incentives, are available.

e. The project's level of need, including whether the local community and the private sector are also contributing to the success of the project.

f. The total amount of funds from other sources that can be leveraged.

g. The quality of the project.

[**ARC 0442C**, IAB 11/14/12, effective 12/19/12]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 15, part 13.

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CHAPTER 173
STANDARD DEFINITIONS

[IAB 7/4/07, 261—Ch 173 renumbered as 261—Ch 199]
[Prior to 7/4/07, see 261—Ch 168, div V]

261—173.1(15) Applicability.

173.1(1) *Current programs.* Effective July 1, 2014, this chapter shall apply to the following programs and funding sources:

a. EDSA (economic development set-aside) program (261—Chapter 23).

b. EZ (enterprise zone) program (261—Chapter 59). Effective as of July 1, 2014, the EZ program was repealed. See 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2448. The rules adopted in 261—Chapter 59 continue to apply to agreements entered into prior to that date. All amendments to this chapter made on or after July 1, 2014, shall not apply to agreements entered into under the EZ program prior to that date.

c. HQJP (high quality jobs program) (261—Chapter 68).

173.1(2) *Prior programs—transition provision.* The programs listed in paragraphs *"a"* to *"f"* were repealed by 2009 Iowa Acts, Senate File 344, effective July 1, 2009. The rules in effect on June 30, 2009, under this chapter shall apply to the following prior programs until such time as the contracts for these prior programs are closed by the authority:

a. VAAPFAP (value-added agricultural products and processes financial assistance program) (261—Chapter 57).

b. CEBA (community economic betterment account) program (261—Chapter 53).

c. EVA (entrepreneurial ventures assistance) program (261—Chapter 60).

d. TSBFAP (targeted small business financial assistance program) (261—Chapter 55).

e. PIAP (physical infrastructure assistance program) (261—Chapter 61).

f. LCG (loan and credit guarantee) program (261—Chapter 69).

173.1(3) *Grow Iowa values fund (IVF(2009))—transition provision.* The grow Iowa values fund and financial assistance program as amended by 2009 Iowa Acts, Senate File 344, was repealed by 2011 Iowa Acts, chapter 133. The repeal took effect on June 30, 2012. The rules pertaining to the grow Iowa values fund and financial assistance program that were in effect upon the repeal of the program shall apply to all awards made and all contracts entered into under the program after July 1, 2009, and on or before June 30, 2012, and shall continue to apply until such time as all such contracts, including all amendments to such contracts, reach the end of their effective contract periods and are closed by the authority.

[**ARC 7970B**, IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09; **ARC 8145B**, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09; **ARC 0442C**, IAB 11/14/12, effective 12/19/12; **ARC 1801C**, IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

261—173.2(15) Definitions. As used in these rules unless the context otherwise requires:

"Authority" means the economic development authority created in Iowa Code section 15.105.

"Award date" means the date the board or the director approved an application for project completion assistance, other direct financial assistance, or tax incentives.

"Base employment level" means the number of full-time equivalent positions at a business, as established by the authority and a business using the business's payroll records, as of the date a business applies for tax incentives or project completion assistance. The number of jobs the business has pledged to create and retain shall be in addition to the base employment level.

"Benefits" means nonwage compensation provided to an employee. Benefits include medical and dental insurance plans, pension, retirement, and profit-sharing plans, child care services, life insurance coverage, vision insurance coverage, and disability insurance coverage. Benefits may include other nonwage compensation as determined by the board.

"Board" means the members of the economic development authority appointed by the governor and in whom the powers of the authority are vested pursuant to Iowa Code section 15.105.

"Brownfield site" means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 15.291.

"Business" means a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, or other business entity organized for profit or not for profit under the laws of the state of Iowa or another state, under federal statutes, or under the laws of another country.

"Created job" means a new, permanent, full-time equivalent (FTE) position added to a business's payroll in excess of the base employment level at the time of application for tax incentives or project completion assistance.

"Director" means the director of the authority.

"Due diligence committee" or *"DDC"* means the due diligence committee organized by the board pursuant to 261—Chapter 1.

"Employee" means:

1. An individual filling a full-time position that is part of the payroll of the business receiving financial assistance from any of the programs identified in rule 261—173.1(15).

2. A business's leased or contract employee, provided all of the following elements are satisfied:

- The business receiving the tax incentives or project completion assistance has a legally binding contract with a third-party provider to provide the leased or contract employee.
- The contract between the third-party provider and the business specifically requires the third-party provider to pay the wages and benefits at the levels required and for the time period required by the authority as conditions of the award to the business.
- The contract between the third-party provider and the business specifically requires the third-party provider to submit payroll records to the authority, in form and content and at the frequency found acceptable to the authority, for purposes of verifying that the business's job creation/retention and benefit requirements are being met.
- The contract between the third-party provider and the business specifically authorizes the authority, or its authorized representatives, to access records related to the funded project.
- The business receiving the tax incentives or project completion assistance agrees to be contractually liable to the authority for the performance or nonperformance of the third-party provider.

"Equity investment" means common or preferred corporate stock or warrants to acquire such stock, membership interests in limited liability companies, partnership interests in partnerships, or near equity. Equity is limited to securities or interests acquired only for cash and does not include securities or interests acquired at any time for services, contributions of property other than cash, or any other non-cash consideration.

"Equity-like assistance" means assistance provided in such a manner that the potential return on investment to the provider varies according to the profitability of the company assisted. Equity-like assistance includes but is not limited to: royalty arrangements; success payments; warrant arrangements; or other similar forms of investments. Equity-like assistance does not include equity investments.

"Financial assistance" means assistance provided only from the funds, rights, and assets legally available to the authority. Financial assistance includes assistance provided in the form of grants, loans, forgivable loans, float loans, equity-like assistance, and royalty payments and other forms of assistance deemed appropriate by the board, consistent with Iowa law.

"Fiscal impact ratio" or *"FIR"* means a ratio calculated by estimating the amount of taxes to be received by the state from a business and dividing the estimate by the estimated cost to the state of providing certain project completion assistance and tax incentives to the business, reflecting a ten-year period of taxation and incentives and expressed in terms of current dollars. "Fiscal impact ratio" does not include taxes received by political subdivisions.

"Full-time equivalent job" or *"full-time"* means the employment of one person:

1. For 8 hours per day for a 5-day, 40-hour workweek for 52 weeks per year, including paid holidays, vacations and other paid leave; or

2. The number of hours or days per week, including paid holidays, vacations and other paid leave, currently established by schedule, custom, or otherwise, as constituting a week of full-time work for the kind of service an individual performs for an employing unit, provided that the number of hours per week is at least 32 hours per week for 52 weeks per year including paid holidays, vacations, and other paid leave.

For purposes of this definition, "employment of one person" means the employment of one natural person and does not include "job sharing" or any other means of aggregation or combination of hours worked by more than one natural person.

"Grant" means an award of assistance with the expectation that, with the fulfillment of the conditions, terms and obligations of the contract with the authority for the project, repayment of funds is not required.

"Grayfield site" means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 15.291.

"Greenfield site" means a site that does not meet the definition of a brownfield site or grayfield site. A project proposed at a site located on previously undeveloped or agricultural land shall be presumed to be a greenfield site.

"ICF" means the innovation and commercialization fund created in Iowa Code section 15.412.

"IVF(2009)" means the grow Iowa values fund and financial assistance program established by Iowa Code section 15G.111 as amended by 2009 Iowa Acts, Senate File 344, section 2, and as repealed by 2011 Iowa Code Supplement section 15G.107. IVF(2009) does not include programs funded under the grow Iowa values fund prior to 2009. Rule 261—173.1(15) applies in determining which rules apply to which programs.

"Laborshed area" means the geographic area surrounding an employment center from which the employment center draws its commuting workers. The Iowa department of workforce development (IWD) determines the employment centers and defines the boundaries of each laborshed area. IWD defines laborshed areas by surveying commuters within the various zip codes surrounding an employment center, combining the zip codes into as many as three zones, and determining how many people commute from a zip code to the employment center from each zone. The zones reflect the fact that as the distance from an employment center increases, the number of people willing to commute to the employment center decreases. When determining the applicable laborshed wage, the authority will use the closest laborshed area, as determined by road distance between the employment center and the zip code of the project location.

"Laborshed wage" means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 15.327. The authority will calculate the laborshed wage as follows:

1. The most current covered wage and employment data available from IWD will be used.
2. The wage will be computed as a mean wage figure and represented in terms of an hourly wage rate.
3. Only the wages paid by employers for jobs performed within the first two zones of a laborshed area will be included.
4. The wages paid by employers in the following categories will be excluded from the calculation: government, retail trade, heath care and social assistance, and accommodations and food service. The wages paid by employers in all other categories will be included in the calculation.
5. To the extent that a laborshed area includes zip codes from states other than Iowa, the wages paid by employers in those zip codes may be included if IWD has finalized a data-sharing agreement with the state in question and has received the required data.
6. Only those wages within two standard deviations from the mean wage will be included.

"Loan" means an award of assistance with the requirement that the award be repaid with term, interest rate, and other conditions specified as part of the conditions of the award. "Loan" includes deferred loans, forgivable loans, and float loans. A "deferred loan" is one for which the payment for principal, interest, or both, is not required for some specified period. A "forgivable loan" is one for which repayment is eliminated in part or entirely if the borrower satisfies specified conditions. A "float loan" means a short-term loan (not to exceed 30 months) made from obligated but unexpended moneys.

"Maintenance period" means the period of time between the project completion date and the maintenance period completion date.

"Maintenance period completion date" means the date on which the maintenance period ends. The specific date on which the maintenance period ends will be established by contract between the authority and the business. The maintenance period completion date will be a date on or after the project completion date and will be used to establish the period of time during which the project, the created jobs, and the retained jobs must be maintained. Rule 261—187.3(15) provides standard durations for project completion and maintenance periods.

"Project" means an activity or set of activities directly related to the start-up, location, modernization, or expansion of a business, and proposed in an application by a business, that will result in the accomplishment of the goals of the program.

"Project completion," in the case of the EZ program and HQJP, for purposes of reporting to the Iowa department of revenue that a project has been completed, means:

1. For new manufacturing facilities, the first date upon which the average annualized production of finished product for the preceding 90-day period at the manufacturing facility is at least 50 percent of the initial design capacity of the facility.
2. For all other projects, the date of completion of all improvements necessary for the start-up, location, expansion or modernization of a business.

"Project completion assistance" means financial assistance or technical assistance provided to an eligible business in order to facilitate the start-up, location, modernization, or expansion of the business in this state and provided in an expedient manner to ensure the successful completion of the start-up, location, modernization, or expansion project.

"Project completion date" means the date by which a recipient of incentives or assistance has agreed to meet all the terms and obligations contained in an agreement with the authority. The specific date on which the project completion period ends will be established by contract between the authority and the business. The project completion date will be a date on which the project must be completed, all incented jobs must be created or retained, and all other applicable requirements must be met. Rule 261—187.3(15) provides standard durations for project completion and maintenance periods.

"Project completion period" means the period of time between the date financial assistance is awarded (the "award date") and the project completion date.

"Project initiation" means, for all programs and funding sources except EDSA, any one of the following:

1. The start of construction of new or expanded buildings;
2. The start of rehabilitation of existing buildings;
3. The purchase or leasing of existing buildings; or
4. The installation of new machinery and equipment or new computers to be used in the operation of the business's project.

The purchase of land or signing an option to purchase land or earth moving or other site development activities not involving actual building construction, expansion or rehabilitation shall not constitute project initiation. The costs of any land purchase and site development work incurred prior to the award are not eligible qualifying investment expenses.

"Qualifying wage threshold" means the laborshed wage for an eligible business. The qualifying wage thresholds for the authority's programs are described in 261—Chapter 174.

"Retained job" means a full-time equivalent permanent position in existence at the time an employer applies for financial assistance which remains continuously filled or authorized to be filled as soon as possible and which is at risk of elimination if the project for which the employer is seeking assistance does not proceed. The authority may require a business to verify that a job is at risk. Such verification may include the signed statement of an officer of the business, documentation that the business is actively exploring other sites for the project, or any other information the authority may reasonably require during the application review process to establish that a job is at risk.

"Sufficient benefits" means that the employer applying for financial assistance offers to each full-time equivalent permanent position a benefits package that meets one of the following:

1. The employer pays 80 percent of the premium costs for a standard medical and dental plan for single employee coverage with a $750 maximum deductible; or
2. The employer pays 50 percent of the premium costs for a standard medical and dental plan for employee family coverage with a $1,500 maximum deductible; or
3. The employer provides medical coverage and pays the monetary equivalent of paragraph "1" or "2" above in supplemental employee benefits. Benefits counted toward monetary equivalent could include medical coverage, dental coverage, vision insurance, life insurance, pension, retirement (401k),

profit sharing, disability insurance, child care services, and other nonwage compensation approved by the board.

"Technology commercialization committee" means the committee organized by the board pursuant to 261—Chapter 1.

[**ARC 7970B**, IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09; **ARC 8145B**, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09; **ARC 0442C**, IAB 11/14/12, effective 12/19/12; **ARC 1801C**, IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 15 and 17A and 2011 Iowa Code Supplement chapter 15G, subchapter I.

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CHAPTER 174
WAGE, BENEFIT, AND INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS
[Prior to 7/4/07, see 261—Ch 168, div IV]

261—174.1(15) Applicability. This chapter is applicable to the programs identified in 261—173.1(15).
[**ARC 7970B**, IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09; **ARC 8145B**, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09; **ARC 0442C**, IAB 11/14/12, effective 12/19/12]

261—174.2(15) Qualifying wage threshold calculations.

174.2(1) *Annual updates.* The authority will update the qualifying wage thresholds described in this chapter annually each fiscal year. The thresholds will take effect on July 1 of each fiscal year and remain in effect until the end of the fiscal year.

174.2(2) *Applicability to applications.*The qualifying wage threshold applicable to a project is the threshold in effect on the date the fully completed project application for the applicable program is received by the authority. If such an application is received but not acted upon by the board before the qualifying wage thresholds are updated, the thresholds in effect on the date the application was received will remain in effect for a period of three months notwithstanding that the thresholds are subsequently updated. The authority shall have sole discretion in determining whether an application is fully completed.

174.2(3) *Phase-in of large increases.* Notwithstanding the definition of laborshed wage in 261—Chapter 173, if the authority updates qualifying wage thresholds pursuant to subrule 174.2(1) and determines that, after calculation by IWD, the laborshed wage of a laborshed area would increase by more than one dollar per hour, the authority will limit the amount of that laborshed area's increase for that annual update to one dollar per hour. This subrule will be applied at each annual update pursuant to subrule 174.2(1) and will be applied by measuring the result of the calculation described in the definition of laborshed area against the most recent qualifying wage threshold published pursuant to subrule 174.2(1). Thus, this subrule will be applied in such a manner as to phase in the full amount of an earlier increase over more than one subsequent update. For example, if, at one annual update, a laborshed wage would increase by three dollars per hour over the current qualifying wage threshold, the authority will limit the amount of the increase in that first annual update to one dollar. But if, at the second annual update, the laborshed wage calculation performed pursuant to 261—Chapter 173 remains what it was at the time of the first annual update, then the authority will apply up to one additional dollar at the second annual update, and so on.

174.2(4) *Effective date and applicability.* The laborshed-based qualifying wage thresholds adopted in 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2473, are effective beginning on July 1, 2012, and the authority will apply the provisions of this rule to all qualifying wage threshold calculations made or updated on or after that date.
[**ARC 7970B**, IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09; **ARC 8145B**, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09; **ARC 0442C**, IAB 11/14/12, effective 12/19/12]

261—174.3(15) Qualifying wage threshold requirements—prior to July 1, 2009. 2009 Iowa Acts, Senate File 344, became effective on July 1, 2009. 2009 Iowa Acts, Senate File 344, repealed a number of programs administered by the department, established IVF(2009), and transferred moneys from prior programs to the IVF(2009). This resulted in a simplification of state financial assistance programs. The following subrules regarding qualifying wage thresholds apply to awards made on or before June 30, 2009. This rule shall apply to the prior programs and funding sources until such time as the contracts for these prior programs are closed by the department.

174.3(1) *Qualifying wage threshold requirement—projects receiving IVF(FES) assistance.* Awards funded during the time period beginning July 1, 2003, but before June 16, 2004, from IVF(FES) shall meet the wage requirements in effect at that time as reflected in the contract between the department and the business. Awards funded after June 16, 2004, using IVF(FES) moneys shall meet the qualifying wage thresholds for the programs through which funding is sought.

174.3(2) *Qualifying wage threshold requirement—projects receiving IVF (2005) assistance.* In order to receive financial assistance from the IVF (2005), applicants shall demonstrate that the annual wage,

including benefits, of project jobs is at least 130 percent of the average county wage. If an applicant is applying for IVF (2005) moneys, the department will first review the application to ensure that the IVF (2005) wage requirement is met. The department will then review the application for compliance with the requirements of the department program from which financial assistance is to be provided.

174.3(3) *Qualifying wage threshold requirement—projects funded by program funds ("old money").* Prior to July 1, 2003, direct financial assistance programs administered by the department were funded through state appropriations. After the creation of IVF(FES) and IVF (2005), these programs no longer received separate state appropriations. These programs were funded with IVF(FES) and IVF (2005) moneys. Moneys remaining, recaptured or repaid to these program funds remain available for awarding to projects. The department will review an application for compliance with the requirements of the department program from which financial assistance is to be provided.

174.3(4) *Qualifying wage threshold requirement—projects receiving EDSA funds.* EDSA is the job creation component of the federal CDBG program. The department will review an application for compliance with the federal CDBG EDSA requirements.

174.3(5) *Qualifying wage thresholds, by funding source and by program.*

a. IVF (2005). Projects that are funded with IVF (2005) moneys through the following programs shall meet the qualifying wage threshold listed below:

Funding Source: IVF (2005)		Qualifying Wage Threshold Requirement	Can benefits value be added to the hourly wage to meet the qualifying wage threshold?
CEBA:	Small business gap financing component	130% of average county wage	Yes
	New business opportunities and new product development components	130% of average county wage	Yes
	Venture project component	130% of average county wage	Yes
	Modernization project component	130% of average county wage	Yes
VAAPFAP		130% of average county wage	Yes
PIAP		130% of average county wage, unless funded through special allocation of PIAP funds, up to $5 million, established in subrule 61.5(12)	Yes
EVA		130% of average county wage	Yes

b. IVF(FES) and program funds. Projects that are funded with IVF(FES) through the following programs or directly from available program fund moneys shall meet the qualifying wage thresholds listed below:

Funding Source: IVF(FES) or Program Funds		Qualifying Wage Threshold Requirement	Can benefits value be added to the hourly wage to meet the qualifying wage threshold?
CEBA:	Small business gap financing component	100% of average county wage or average regional wage, whichever is lower 130% for awards over $500,000	No
	New business opportunities and new product development components	100% of average county wage or average regional wage, whichever is lower 130% for awards over $500,000	No
	Venture project component	100% of average county wage or average regional wage, whichever is lower	No
	Modernization project component	100% of average county wage or average regional wage, whichever is lower 130% for awards over $500,000	No
VAAPFAP		No statutory requirement	Not applicable
PIAP		No statutory requirement	Not applicable
EVA		No statutory requirement	Not applicable

c. EDSA. Projects that are funded with EDSA moneys shall meet the following wage threshold:

Program Source: CDBG	Wage Threshold Requirement	Can benefits value be added to the hourly wage to meet the wage threshold?
EDSA	100% of average county wage or average regional wage, whichever is lower	No

d. EZ and HQJC. Tax credit program projects shall meet the following wage thresholds:

Tax Credit Program	Wage Threshold Requirement	Can benefits value be added to the hourly wage to meet the wage threshold?
EZ	90% of average county wage or average regional wage, whichever is lower	No
HQJC	130% of average county wage More benefits are available if the wage rate is 160% or higher	Yes

[**ARC 7970B**, IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09; **ARC 8145B**, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09; **ARC 0442C**, IAB 11/14/12, effective 12/19/12]

261—174.4(15) IVF (2005) wage waivers; HQJC eligibility requirement waivers. Rescinded IAB 11/5/08, effective 10/16/08.

261—174.5(15) Qualifying wage threshold requirements—on or after July 1, 2009, and on or before June 30, 2012.

174.5(1) Projects that are funded through one of the IVF(2009) financial assistance program components shall meet the following qualifying wage thresholds:

Funding Source: IVF(2009) Grow Iowa Values Financial Assistance Program		Qualifying Wage Threshold Requirement	Credit for sufficient benefits?
Program Component:	130% wage component	130% of county wage or regional wage, whichever is lower	Yes
	100% wage component	100% of county wage or regional wage, whichever is lower	No
	Entrepreneurial component	No qualifying wage threshold	Not applicable
	Infrastructure component	No qualifying wage threshold	Not applicable
	Value-added agriculture component	No qualifying wage threshold	Not applicable
	Disaster recovery component	No qualifying wage threshold	Not applicable

174.5(2) HQJP and EZ. Projects funded through the HQJP or EZ tax credit program shall meet the following qualifying wage thresholds:

Tax Credit Program	Qualifying Wage Threshold Requirement	Credit for sufficient benefits?
HQJP	130% of county wage or regional wage, whichever is lower	Yes
EZ	90% of county wage or regional wage, whichever is lower	No

174.5(3) EDSA. Projects that are funded with EDSA moneys shall meet the following wage threshold:

Program Source: CDBG	Qualifying Wage Threshold Requirement	Credit for sufficient benefits?
EDSA	90% of county wage or regional wage, whichever is lower	No

174.5(4) Higher wage threshold applies if multiple programs are used in a project. Notwithstanding the qualifying wage threshold requirements for each program, if a business is a recipient of financial assistance from more than one program administered by the authority and the qualifying wage thresholds are not the same, the business shall be required to pay the higher qualifying wage for the project.
[**ARC 7970B**, IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09; **ARC 8145B**, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09; **ARC 0442C**, IAB 11/14/12, effective 12/19/12]

261—174.6(15) Qualifying wage threshold requirements—effective on or after July 1, 2014. 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2448, ("the Act") became effective on July 1, 2014. Among other things, the Act changed the qualifying wage thresholds applicable to HQJP and repealed the EZ program. As of July 1, 2014, the qualifying wage thresholds described in this rule shall be in effect.

174.6(1) *Enterprise zone (EZ) program.* The qualifying wage threshold requirement applicable to the EZ program is 90 percent of the laborshed wage. The wage threshold described in this subrule continues to apply to agreements entered into before July 1, 2014. However, no new agreements may be entered into on or after July 1, 2014.

174.6(2) *High quality jobs program (HQJP).* The qualifying wage threshold requirement applicable to HQJP is 120 percent of the laborshed wage unless subrule 174.6(3) or 174.6(4) applies to a project.

174.6(3) *HQJP projects in distressed areas.*

a. Notwithstanding subrule 174.6(2), the qualifying wage threshold requirement applicable to an HQJP project may be lowered to 100 percent of the laborshed wage if the eligible business is located in an economically distressed area.

b. For purposes of this subrule, "economically distressed area" means a county that ranks among the bottom 33 of all Iowa counties, as measured by either the average monthly unemployment level for the most recent 12-month period or the average annualized unemployment level for the most recent five-year period.

c. The authority will update the list of economically distressed areas according to the same schedule as the qualifying wage thresholds are updated pursuant to subrule 174.2(1) and will apply the provisions of subrule 174.2(2) to the list of economically distressed areas in the same manner.

174.6(4) *HQJP projects at brownfield or grayfield sites.*

a. Notwithstanding subrule 174.6(2), the qualifying wage threshold requirement applicable to an HQJP project may be lowered to 90 percent of the laborshed wage if the eligible business is located at a brownfield site. The qualifying wage threshold for a brownfield site may be lowered to 90 percent regardless of where the project site is located as long as the project meets the requirements of a brownfield site.

b. Notwithstanding subrule 174.6(2), the qualifying wage threshold requirement applicable to an HQJP project may be lowered to 100 percent of the laborshed wage if the eligible business is located at a grayfield site. The qualifying wage threshold for a grayfield site may be lowered to 100 percent regardless of where the project site is located as long as the project meets the requirements of a grayfield site.

c. The authority may consult with the brownfield redevelopment advisory council established pursuant to Iowa Code section 15.294 in order to make a determination as to whether a project site meets the requirements of a brownfield site or grayfield site for purposes of this subrule. The determination as to whether a project site qualifies as a brownfield or grayfield site shall be within the discretion of the authority. In making such determinations, the authority will attempt to apply the same definition in substantially the same manner as similar definitions are applied by the brownfield redevelopment advisory council.

d. A project that does not meet the requirements of a brownfield site or grayfield site will be presumed to be a greenfield site.

174.6(5) *Economic development set aside (EDSA) program.* The qualifying wage threshold requirement applicable to the EDSA program is 90 percent of the laborshed wage.

[**ARC 0442C**, IAB 11/14/12, effective 12/19/12; **ARC 1801C**, IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

261—174.7(15) Job obligations. Jobs that will be created or retained as a result of a project's receiving state or federal financial assistance, project completion assistance, or tax incentives from the authority shall meet the qualifying wage threshold requirements. Jobs that do not meet the qualifying wage threshold requirements will not be counted toward a business's job creation or job retention obligations contained in the contract between the authority and the business. A business's job obligations shall include the business's base employment level and the number of new jobs required to be created above the base employment level.

[**ARC 7970B**, IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09; **ARC 8145B**, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09; **ARC 0442C**, IAB 11/14/12, effective 12/19/12]

261—174.8(15) Benefit requirements—prior to July 1, 2009. This rule regarding benefit requirements applies to awards made on or before June 30, 2009. This rule shall apply to the prior programs and funding sources until such time as the contracts for these prior programs are closed by the department.

Program	Benefit Requirement	Deductible Requirements	Is a monetary equivalent to benefits allowed?	Benefits Counted Toward Monetary Equivalent
EZ	80% medical and dental coverage, single coverage only OR the monetary equivalent	$750 maximum for single coverage/ $1500 maximum for family coverage	Yes	-Medical coverage (family portion) -Dental coverage (family portion) -Pension/401(k) (company's average contribution) -Profit-sharing plan -Life insurance -Short-/long-term disability insurance -Vision insurance -Child care
HQJC	No benefit requirement (If, however, the company does not provide 80% medical and dental coverage for a single employee, the award will be reduced by 10%.)	$750 maximum for single coverage/ $1500 maximum for family coverage	No (Providing 80% medical and dental coverage for a single employee is one of eight qualifying criteria the company may use to qualify for the program. Monetary equivalent of other benefits is not considered.)	Not applicable
EDSA	80% medical and dental for single employees OR 50% medical and dental for family coverage OR the monetary equivalent	$750 maximum for single coverage/ $1500 maximum for family coverage	Yes	-Medical coverage (family portion) -Dental coverage (family portion) -Pension/401(k) (company's average contribution) -Profit-sharing plan -Life insurance -Short-/long-term disability insurance -Vision insurance -Child care -Other documented benefits offered to all employees (i.e., uniforms, tuition reimbursement, etc.)
CEBA	80% medical and dental for single employees OR 50% medical and dental for family coverage OR the monetary equivalent	$750 maximum for single coverage/ $1500 maximum for family coverage	Yes	-Medical coverage (family portion) -Dental coverage (family portion) -Pension/401(k) (company's average contribution) -Profit-sharing plan -Life insurance -Short-/long-term disability insurance -Vision insurance -Child care -Other documented benefits offered to all employees (i.e., uniforms, tuition reimbursement, etc.)
VAAPFAP	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
PIAP	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
EVA	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
TSBFAP	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

[**ARC 7970B**, IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09; **ARC 8145B**, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09; **ARC 0442C**, IAB 11/14/12, effective 12/19/12]

261—174.9(15) Sufficient benefits requirement—on or after July 1, 2009.

174.9(1) *Requirement.* To be eligible to receive state financial assistance, project completion assistance, or tax incentives, applicants shall offer sufficient benefits to each FTE permanent position. The term "sufficient benefits" is defined in rule 261—173.2(15). The board may consider alternative benefits packages or may adjust the requirement described in this rule to reflect the most current benefits package typically offered by employers.

174.9(2) *Options.* An employer meeting one of the following options will be found to meet the sufficient benefits requirement:

Option 1 80% Single Coverage	Option 2 50% Family Coverage	Option 3 Monetary Equivalent	
Pay 80% of premium costs for a standard medical and dental plan, single coverage. $750 maximum deductible	Pay 50% of premium costs for a standard medical and dental plan, family coverage. $1,500 maximum deductible	Provide medical and pay the monetary equivalent of Option 1 or Option 2 in supplemental employee benefits.	Benefits Counted Toward Monetary Equivalent ● Medical coverage ● Dental coverage ● Vision insurance ● Life insurance ● Pension ● 401(k) (company's average contribution) ● Short-/long-term disability insurance ● Child care services ● Other nonwage compensation

[**ARC 7970B**, IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09; **ARC 8145B**, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09; **ARC 0442C**, IAB 11/14/12, effective 12/19/12]

261—174.10(15) Capital investment, qualifying investment for tax credit programs, and investment qualifying for tax credits.

174.10(1) *Capital investment.* The authority reports on the amount of capital investment involved with funded projects. This rule lists the categories of expenditures that are included when the authority determines the amount of capital investment associated with a project.

174.10(2) *Qualifying investment for tax credit programs.* For the tax credit programs (EZ and HQJP), there are statutorily required minimum investment thresholds that must be met for the project to be considered to receive an award. Not all expenditures count toward meeting the investment threshold. This rule identifies the categories of expenditures that can be included when the amount of investment is calculated for purposes of meeting program eligibility threshold requirements.

174.10(3) *Investment qualifying for tax credits.* Not all of the expenditures categories used to calculate the investment amount needed to meet program threshold requirements qualify for purposes of claiming the tax credits. The following table identifies the expenditures that do not qualify for tax credits.

	Capital Investment[1]	Qualifying Investment[2]	Investment Qualifying for Tax Credits[3]
Land acquisition	Yes	Yes	Yes
Site preparation	Yes	Yes	Yes
Building acquisition	Yes	Yes	Yes
Building construction	Yes	Yes	Yes
Building remodeling	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mfg. machinery & equip.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other machinery & equip.	Yes	No	No
Racking, shelving, etc.	Yes	No	No
Computer hardware	Yes	Yes	Yes
Computer software	No	No	No
Furniture & fixtures	Yes	Yes	No

	Capital Investment[1]	Qualifying Investment[2]	Investment Qualifying for Tax Credits[3]
Working capital	No	No	No
Research & development	No	No	No
Job training	No	No	No
Capital or synthetic lease	No	Yes	Yes
Rail improvements[4]	Yes	Yes	Yes
Public infrastructure[5]	Yes	Yes	Yes

1 "Capital investment" is used to calculate project investment on depreciable assets.

2 "Qualifying investment" is used to determine eligibility for EZ and HQJC programs.

3 "Investment qualifying for tax credits" is used to calculate the maximum available tax credit award for a project.

4 "Rail improvements" includes hard construction costs for rail improvements. (These costs are included as part of construction or site preparation costs.)

5 "Public infrastructure" includes any publicly owned utility service such as water, sewer, storm sewer or roadway construction and improvements. (These costs are included as part of construction costs.)

[**ARC 7970B**, IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09; **ARC 8145B**, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09; **ARC 0442C**, IAB 11/14/12, effective 12/19/12]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 15 and 15E and 2011 Iowa Code Supplement chapter 15G, subchapter I.

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CHAPTER 175
APPLICATION REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCEDURES

261—175.1(15) Applicability. This chapter shall apply to the programs listed in rule 261—173.1(15) and to other state and federal programs identified in this chapter. This chapter describes the application review and approval procedures and the role of the advisory groups or board committees and identifies the final decision maker for each program.

[**ARC 7970B**, IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09; **ARC 8145B**, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09; **ARC 0442C**, IAB 11/14/12, effective 12/19/12]

261—175.2(15) Application procedures for programs administered by the authority.

175.2(1) *Financial assistance programs.* The authority administers a number of programs that provide direct financial assistance of various types for approved projects. This includes ongoing administration of agreements executed under certain prior programs, such as the grow Iowa values fund and the power fund, that have been repealed. The authority will receive applications for direct assistance under current programs and will continue to receive amendment requests for contracts entered into under former programs. Beginning on July 1, 2012, most new applications for direct assistance will be received as requests for project completion assistance under HQJP.

175.2(2) *IVF (2005).* Rescinded IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09.

175.2(3) *Projects funded by program funds ("old money").* Rescinded IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09.

175.2(4) *Tax credit programs.* The authority administers tax credit programs that provide tax incentives for approved projects. The authority will review an application to ensure that the project meets the requirements for the tax credit programs through which an applicant is applying.

175.2(5) *Federal programs.* The authority administers federal programs including, but not limited to, the CDBG program. EDSA is the job creation component of the CDBG program. The authority will review an application to ensure that the project meets the requirements for the programs through which an applicant is applying.

175.2(6) *Other state programs.* In addition to the programs described herein, the authority administers other state programs. The authority will review an application to ensure that the project meets the requirements for the tax credit programs through which an applicant is applying.

175.2(7) *Application required.* A business or community seeking financial assistance or tax credit benefits from an authority program shall submit an application to the authority. The applicant shall comply with the authority's application procedures, processes, rules, and, as applicable, the wage and benefit requirements for that program and its funding source. Application forms and directions for completing the forms are available online at the authority's Web site at www.iowalifechanging.com or at the authority's offices located at 200 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.

[**ARC 7970B**, IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09; **ARC 8145B**, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09; **ARC 9754B**, IAB 9/21/11, effective 10/26/11; **ARC 0442C**, IAB 11/14/12, effective 12/19/12]

261—175.3(15) Standard program requirements. In addition to the eligibility requirements of the individual programs applicable to the financial assistance sought, an applicant shall be subject to all of the following requirements which the authority shall also incorporate into each agreement as continuing obligations and conditions for the receipt of incentives or assistance under the program:

175.3(1) *Environmental and worker safety.* The applicant shall submit to the authority with its application for financial assistance a report describing all violations of environmental law or worker safety law within the last five years. If, upon review of the application, the board finds that a business has a record of violations of the law, statutes, rules, or regulations that tends to show a consistent pattern, the board shall not make an award of financial assistance to the business unless the board finds either that the violations did not seriously affect public health, public safety, or the environment or, if such violations did seriously affect public health, public safety, or the environment, that mitigating circumstances were present.

175.3(2) *Sustained operations.* The applicant shall comply with the provisions of 261—subrule 68.2(2) regarding relocations within the state and reductions in operations.

175.3(3) *Competition.* The proposed project shall not negatively impact other businesses in competition with the business being considered for assistance. The authority shall make a good faith effort to identify existing Iowa businesses within an industry in competition with the business being considered for financial assistance. The authority shall make a good faith effort to determine the probability that the proposed financial assistance will displace employees of the existing businesses. In determining the impact on businesses in competition with the business being considered for financial assistance, jobs created or retained as a result of other jobs being displaced elsewhere in the state shall not be considered direct jobs created or retained.

175.3(4) *Legally authorized employment.* The applicant shall only employ individuals legally authorized to work in this state. In addition to any and all other applicable penalties provided by current law, all or a portion of the assistance received by a business which has received financial assistance under the program and is found to knowingly employ individuals not legally authorized to work in this state is subject to recapture by the authority.

[**ARC 7970B**, IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09; **ARC 8145B**, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09; **ARC 9754B**, IAB 9/21/11, effective 10/26/11; **ARC 0442C**, IAB 11/14/12, effective 12/19/12]

261—175.4(15) Review and approval of applications.

175.4(1) *Staff review for eligibility.* Applications received by the authority will be reviewed by program staff to ensure that documentation of minimum program eligibility requirements has been submitted by the applicant. Complete applications will be forwarded to the appropriate decision maker for action.

175.4(2) *Additional review factors.* In addition to reviewing an application for eligibility, the authority and the board may consider additional factors. Upon review of these additional factors, the board may determine that the applicant is ineligible to receive assistance until such time as the pending resolution of any outstanding issues identified by the board. Additional factors to be considered include:

a. Applicant's past or current performance. If an applicant has received a prior award(s) from the authority, the authority and board will take into consideration the applicant's past or current performance under the prior award(s).

b. Results of due diligence review. This review will include, but is not limited to, lien searches, reports of violations, lawsuits and other relevant information about the applicant.

c. Report on environmental law compliance. This report is required by rule 261—172.1(15A) and applicable program statutes.

d. Report on violations of law. This report is required by rule 261—172.2(15A) and applicable program statutes.

175.4(3) *Negotiations.* Authority staff may negotiate with the applicant concerning dollar amounts, terms, collateral requirements, conditions of award, or any other elements of the project. The board or director may offer an award in a lesser amount or that is structured in a manner different from that requested. Meeting minimum eligibility requirements does not guarantee that assistance will be offered or provided in the manner sought by the applicant.

175.4(4) *Application approval procedures.*

a. Approval. Application approval procedures must comply with the statutory requirements for each individual program or funding source and the applicable administrative rules. In general, the approval process begins with review of a completed application by authority staff. After review by staff, the application may be sent to a committee for further recommendation followed by final action on the application by the board or by the director, as the case may be. The director may take action on any application or activity that is not specifically identified as requiring board action. The authority's various programs and the application procedures are described in paragraph *"c,"* which contains the applicable recommending and approving entities by funding source and program.

b. Key to table.

ACE – The accelerated career education program job credits authorized under Iowa Code chapter 260G.

ASSISTIVE – The assistive device tax credits authorized in Iowa Code section 422.33.

BRN – The brownfield redevelopment advisory council established in Iowa Code section 15.294.

BROWN – Redevelopment tax credits for brownfield and grayfield sites and the brownfield redevelopment fund as established in Iowa Code chapter 15.

CDBG – Federal community development block grant funded programs.

DDC – Due diligence committee organized by the board pursuant to 261—Chapter 1.

EDSA – The economic development set aside component of the CDBG program established in 261—Chapter 23.

ETAP – The export trade assistance program established in 261—Chapter 72.

EZ – Enterprise zone program as established in Iowa Code chapter 15E, including both the business and housing development tax credits.

HQJP – High quality jobs program as established in Iowa Code chapter 15, including both tax incentives and project completion assistance.

INNOVATION – Programs related to innovation, commercialization, and targeted industries development, including the programs described in Iowa Code section 15.411 and the program rules in 261—Part V.

NSP – Neighborhood stabilization program as established in 261—Chapter 27.

TCC – Technology commercialization committee organized by the board pursuant to 261—Chapter 1.

TJWTC – Targeted jobs withholding tax credit program for pilot project cities established in Iowa Code section 403.19A.

WORKFORCE – Workforce housing tax incentives program established pursuant to Iowa Code section 15.351 et seq., as enacted by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2448.

c. Recommendation and approval entities for state and federal programs. The application approval process for applications for tax incentives, project completion assistance, other financial assistance, or other benefits under the authority's various programs is as follows:

PROGRAM	STATE/FEDERAL	RECOMMENDATION BY	FINAL DECISION BY
HQJP	State	DDC	Board
EZ (Business)	State	DDC	Board
EZ (Housing)	State		Director
INNOVATION	State	TCC	Board
ASSISTIVE	State		Director
EDSA	Federal	DDC	Board
CDBG	Federal		Director
NSP	Federal		Director
BROWN	State	BRN	Director
ETAP	State		Director
ACE	State		Director
TJWTC	State	DDC	Board
WORKFORCE	State		Director

[**ARC 7970B**, IAB 7/15/09, effective 7/1/09; **ARC 8145B**, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09; **ARC 9754B**, IAB 9/21/11, effective 10/26/11; **ARC 0442C**, IAB 11/14/12, effective 12/19/12; **ARC 1801C**, IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

261—175.5(15) Local match requirements for project awards.

175.5(1) *Requirements.* An applicant seeking tax incentives or assistance under one of the programs subject to this chapter shall include a local match for the project. The amount of the local match shall be as follows:

a. For projects seeking direct assistance under any program except EDSA, the amount of the local match shall be 20 percent of the amount of direct financial assistance requested. For projects seeking direct financial assistance under EDSA, the amount of the local match shall be 10 percent of the amount requested.

b. For projects seeking tax incentives, the local match shall be one of the following:

(1) A tax abatement or exemption for the project as provided under Iowa Code chapter 427B. The amount of such a local abatement or exemption will be determined according to the period of partial exemption described in Iowa Code section 427B.3.

(2) Any other acceptable form of local match, as described in this rule, provided the amount of such match is equal to or greater than the value of the tax abatement or exemption described in subparagraph (1).

c. For projects seeking both direct assistance and tax incentives, the amount of local match will be based on the amount required for each form of assistance.

175.5(2) *Entities that may provide a local match.* When a local match is required, the match may come from a local government entity, a local development organization or chamber of commerce, a utility company, a local nonprofit entity such as a foundation, institution, or endowment, or a council of government.

175.5(3) *Acceptable forms of local match.* The following types of contributions to a project qualify as acceptable forms of local match:

a. Cash contributions such as grants, loans, forgivable loans, gifts, and endowments.

b. Revolving loan funds provided that if a revolving loan fund is the only form of local match the interest rate and term match the terms of the direct assistance to be provided by the authority.

c. Tax abatement or exemption.

d. Industrial property tax exemption.

e. Tax increment financing, including rebates.

f. Bond financing, including general obligation bonds, tax increment financing bonds, and revenue bonds.

g. Direct investment in infrastructure that supports a business such as water and sewer extensions, gas and electric service, or street improvements.

h. Differentials in space or building costs such as subsidized building acquisitions or lease costs.

i. Differentials in rates provided by service providers, including water and sewer service, electric service, and gas or other services.

175.5(4) *Exception.* If a project is seeking only tax incentives and the project will not increase local tax revenues, then a local match is not required.

[**ARC 0442C**, IAB 11/14/12, effective 12/19/12; **ARC 1801C**, IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 15 and 15E and 2011 Iowa Code Supplement chapter 15G, subchapter I.

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TITLE VIII
SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION

CHAPTER 43
PUPIL TRANSPORTATION

[Prior to 9/7/88, see Public Instruction Department[670] Ch 22]

DIVISION I
TRANSPORTATION ROUTES

281—43.1(285) Intra-area education agency routes.

43.1(1) Bus routes within the boundaries of transporting districts as well as within designated areas must be as efficient and economical as possible under existing conditions. Duplication of service facilities shall be avoided insofar as possible.

43.1(2) A route shall provide a load of at least 75 percent capacity of the bus.

43.1(3) The riding time, under normal conditions, from the designated stop to the attendance center, or on the return trip, shall not exceed 75 minutes for high school pupils or 60 minutes for elementary pupils. (These limits may be waived upon request of the parents.)

43.1(4) Pupils whose residence is within two miles of an established stop on a bus route are within the area served by the bus and are not eligible for parent or private transportation at public expense to the school served by the bus, except as follows:

a. Bus is fully loaded.

b. Physical handicap makes bus transportation impractical.

All parents or guardians who are required by their school district to furnish transportation for their children up to two miles to an established stop on a bus route shall be reimbursed pursuant to Iowa Code subsection 285.1(4).

43.1(5) Transporting districts shall arrange routes to provide the greatest possible convenience to the pupils. Distance pupils who are required to transport themselves to meet the bus shall be kept to the minimum consistent with road conditions, uniform standards and legal requirements for locating bus routes.

43.1(6) Each bus route shall be reviewed annually for safety hazards.

281—43.2(285) Interarea education agency routes.

43.2(1) Joint consultation shall be held by the area education agency boards involved. The initial steps may be undertaken by the area education agency administrators. If there are no difficulties and agreement is reached, the route is approved and no further action need be taken.

43.2(2) If agreement is not reached in the initial attempt, the administrator of the area education agency in which the applying school is located shall advise the superintendent of reasons for failure to reach agreement and request that the superintendent revise the transportation plan to meet the objection and resubmit same.

43.2(3) If the area education agency boards do not reach agreement on the route, the home area education agency administrator shall forward the complete record of the case together with disapproved transportation plan to the state department of education. Every effort should be made, however, to settle the matter locally.

43.2(4) All legal provisions, standards and regulations applying to approval and operation of bus routes apply equally to interarea education agency bus routes.

43.2(5) All interarea education agency bus routes must be approved each year. If there has been no change in the designations, nor in the proposed route, transportation plan may be made and agreement indicated by letter.

DIVISION II
PRIVATE CONTRACTORS

281—43.3(285) Contract required. All private contractors wishing to transport pupils to and from school in privately owned vehicles must be under contract with the board of education. This requirement will not apply to individuals who transport their own children or other children on a not-for-hire basis.

The contract form used shall be that provided by the department of education. (Form TR-F-4-497)

281—43.4(285) Uniform charge. The contract must provide for a uniform charge for all pupils transported. No differentiations may be made between pupils of different districts except as provided in Iowa Code section 285.1(12).

281—43.5(285) Board must be party. The contractor may not arrange with individual families for transportation. The contractor undertakes to transport only those families indicated by the board of education.

281—43.6(285) Contract with parents. Parents, guardians, or custodians undertaking to transport other children for hire, in addition to their own, are private contractors. These individuals must be under contract, and must obtain an appropriate driver's license and a school bus driver's authorization.

281—43.7(285) Vehicle requirements. Any vehicle used, other than that used by individuals to transport their own children or other children on a not-for-hire basis, is considered to be a school bus and must meet all requirements for the type of vehicle used. (This requirement is not intended to restrict the use of passenger cars during the time the vehicles are not actually engaged in transporting school pupils.)

DIVISION III
FINANCIAL RECORDS AND REPORTS

281—43.8(285) Required charges. Full pro rata costs must be charged and collected for the transportation of all nonresident pupils. No differentiation may be made in charges due to differences in distance or grade in school.

281—43.9(285) Activity trips deducted. Transporting school districts which use their equipment for activity trips, or educational tours, or other types of transportation services as permitted in Iowa Code sections 285.10(9) and 285.10(10), must deduct the cost of trips from the total yearly transportation cost. In other words, costs may not be included in the pro rata costs which determine the charge to sending districts.

Accurate and complete accounting records must be kept so that the cost of transportation to and from school may be ascertained.

DIVISION IV
USE OF SCHOOL BUSES

281—43.10(285) Permitted uses listed. School buses may be used to transport pupils under the following conditions:

43.10(1) The program is a part of the regular or extracurricular program of a public school and has been so adopted and made a matter of record in the minutes of all the boards involved.

43.10(2) The pupils are enrolled in a public school.

43.10(3) The program or activity must be sponsored by a school or group of schools cooperatively and be under the direct control of a qualified teacher or recreational or playground director of a school district.

a. A regularly certificated teacher must be in charge of the program. Several or all schools may engage the same instructor on a cooperative basis.

b. In transporting pupils to Red Cross swimming classes a superintendent of schools may be designated by action of the district board as the supervisor or director of the activity and may use the Red Cross instructor to carry on the actual instruction in swimming.

c. If the Red Cross instructor holds a regular teacher's certificate issued by the board of educational examiners, the instructor can be named as general supervisor of the activity by the several schools.

43.10(4) The bus shall be driven by a regularly approved driver holding an appropriate driver's license and a school bus driver's authorization. In addition, the buses must be accompanied by a member of the faculty or other employee of the school or a parent or other adult volunteer as authorized by a school administrator who will be responsible for the conduct and the general supervision of the pupils on the bus and at the place of the activity. If the faculty member is an approved driver, that person can act both as a driver and faculty sponsor.

43.10(5) School buses may be used by an organization of, or sponsoring activities for, senior citizens, children, handicapped, and other persons and groups, and for transportation of persons other than pupils to activities in which pupils from the school are participants or are attending the activity or for which the school is a sponsor under the following conditions:

a. The "school bus" signs shall be covered and the flashing warning lamps and stop arm made inoperable when the bus is being used in a nonschool-sponsored activity.

b. Transportation outside the state of Iowa shall not be provided without the approval of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration of the United States Department of Transportation.

c. A chaperone shall accompany each bus to assist the passengers in boarding and disembarking from the bus and to aid them in case of illness or injury.

d. The driver of the bus shall be approved by the local board of education and must possess an appropriate driver's license and a school bus driver's authorization.

e. The driver of the bus shall observe the maximum speed limits for school buses at all times.

43.10(6) Seating.

a. Each passenger shall have a comfortable seat.

b. Student passengers shall have a minimum of 13 inches of allowable seating per person.

c. For adult groups, no more than two persons shall occupy a 39-inch seat.

d. Standees are prohibited in all situations, whether the bus is transporting students or adults.

e. The maximum number of passengers shall never exceed the rated capacity of the vehicle as it is equipped.

281—43.11(285) Teacher transportation. Public school teachers who are transported should be included in the average number transported and should be charged the pro rata cost by the transporting district.

DIVISION V
THE BUS DRIVER

281—43.12(285) Driver qualifications. General character and emotional stability are qualities which must be given careful consideration by boards of education in the selection of school bus drivers. Elements that should be considered in setting a character standard are:

1. Reliability or dependability.
2. Initiative, self-reliance, and leadership.
3. Ability to get along with others.
4. Freedom from use of undesirable language.
5. Personal habits of cleanliness.
6. Moral conduct above reproach.
7. Honesty.
8. Freedom from addiction to narcotics or habit-forming drugs.
9. Freedom from addiction to alcoholic beverages or liquors.

281—43.13(285) Stability factors. Factors to be considered in determining emotional stability are:

43.13(1) Patience.
43.13(2) Considerateness.
43.13(3) Even temperament.
43.13(4) Calmness under stress.

281—43.14(285) Driver age. School bus drivers must be at least 18 years of age on or before August 1 preceding the opening of the school year for which a school bus driver's authorization is required.

281—43.15(285) Physical fitness. Except for insulin-dependent diabetics, an applicant for a school bus driver's authorization must undergo a biennial physical examination by a certified medical examiner who is listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners. The applicant must submit annually to the applicant's employer the signed medical examiner's certificate (pursuant to Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration regulations 49 CFR Sections 391.41 to 391.49), indicating, among other requirements, sufficient physical capacity to operate the bus effectively and to render assistance to the passengers in case of illness or injury and freedom from any communicable disease. At the discretion of the chief administrator or designee of the employer or prospective employer, the chief administrator or designee shall evaluate the applicant's ability in operating a school bus, including all safety equipment, in providing assistance to passengers in evacuation of the school bus, and in performing other duties required of a school bus driver.
[**ARC 1661C**, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14; see Delay note at end of chapter]

281—43.16(285) Tests for tuberculosis. Rescinded IAB 8/16/06, effective 9/20/06.

281—43.17(285) Insulin-dependent diabetics. A person who is an insulin-dependent diabetic may qualify to be a school bus driver if the person meets all qualifications of Iowa Code subsection 321.375(3). Such driver is subject to an annual physical examination by a qualified medical examiner as listed in rule 281—43.15(285).

281—43.18(285) Authorization to be carried by driver. Every school bus driver shall carry a copy of the driver's school bus driver's authorization at all times when the driver is acting in that capacity.

281—43.19(285) Vision requirements. Rescinded IAB 12/8/04, effective 1/12/05.

281—43.20(285) Hearing requirements. Rescinded IAB 12/8/04, effective 1/12/05.

281—43.21(285) Experience, traffic law knowledge and driving record. No driver applicant shall be employed or allowed to transport students until the board determines that the applicant has an acceptable driving record, demonstrates the ability to safely operate the vehicle(s) representative of the vehicle(s) required to be operated during employment and is knowledgeable of traffic laws and regulations pertaining to the operation of a school bus. Each local district, or the district's contracted transportation service, must, at a minimum, check the driving record of each applicant or renewing driver on the Iowa court information system available to the general public. The local district shall determine what an acceptable driving record is based upon the district's review and must maintain records of the review of each driver. Nothing in this rule precludes the district from examining other records to determine whether the driver has an acceptable driving record nor does it restrict the district to such examinations only at the time of hiring and renewal.
[**ARC 0517C**, IAB 12/12/12, effective 1/16/13]

281—43.22(321) Fee collection and distribution of funds. The department of education, commencing with the biannual school bus inspections for the 2002-2003 school year and each year thereafter, shall assess a fee for each school bus or allowable alternative vehicle (pursuant to rule 761—911.7(321)) inspected by the department. The department shall present for payment a fee statement to the owner of each school bus or allowable alternative vehicle inspected.

The department of education shall submit an annual budget request for an amount equal to 100 percent of the total projected fees to be collected during the next fiscal year which shall be based on an amount equal to the number of school bus and allowable alternative vehicle inspections completed during the previous school year multiplied by the inspection fee authorized by statute.

One component of the annual budget shall be an annual "school bus driver and passenger safety education plan." The plan shall outline the projects and activities to be included during each year. These projects and activities may include, but not be limited to, curriculum development costs, printing and distribution of safety literature and manuals, purchase of equipment used in conducting school bus safety education programs, and other expenditures deemed appropriate by the department of education.

281—43.23(285) Application form. The school bus driver and the board of education shall submit an application for the school bus driver's authorization annually, and upon a form prescribed by the department of education.

281—43.24(321) Authorization denials and revocations. A person who believes that a school bus driver who holds an authorization issued by the department of education or who seeks a school bus authorization has committed acts in violation of Iowa Code subsection 321.375(2) or rule 281—43.12(285) may file a complaint with the department against the driver or applicant. The department shall notify the driver or applicant that a complaint has been filed and shall provide the driver or applicant with a copy of the complaint. A hearing shall be set for the purpose of determining whether the bus driver's authorization shall be denied, suspended, or revoked, or whether the bus driver should receive a reprimand or warning. Hearing procedures in 281—Chapter 6 shall be applicable to such proceedings. No school bus driver or applicant shall retain or obtain employment if the local district finds that the individual is listed on the sex offender registry under Iowa Code section 692A.121 available to the general public, the central registry for child abuse information established under Iowa Code section 235A.14, or the central registry for dependent adult abuse information established under Iowa Code section 235B.5. A hearing conducted pursuant to Iowa Code section 321.375(3) or 321.376 shall be limited to the question of whether the school bus driver or applicant was incorrectly listed on the registry. The driver or applicant shall not serve in the capacity of a school bus driver while the appeal process is being conducted.

[**ARC 0517C**, IAB 12/12/12, effective 1/16/13]

DIVISION VI
PURCHASE OF BUSES

281—43.25(285) Local board procedure. The board of education shall proceed as follows in purchasing school buses:

43.25(1) Rescinded IAB 12/15/10, effective 1/19/11.

43.25(2) Notify dealers of intent to purchase school transportation equipment and request bids.

43.25(3) Reserve right to reject all bids.

43.25(4) Require all bids to be on comparable equipment which meets all state and federal requirements.

43.25(5) Hold an open meeting for dealers to present merits of their equipment.

43.25(6) Review bids, tabulate all bids, make a record of action taken.

43.25(7) Sign contracts or orders for purchase of school transportation equipment. The purchase agreement must provide that the dealer will deliver equipment which will pass initial state inspection at no further cost to the school and further provide that the school board shall withhold at least $150 until the vehicle passes initial state inspection.

43.25(8) Notify the bureau of nutrition programs and school transportation of the state department of education of purchase and date of delivery so that arrangements can be made for the initial school bus inspection. No school bus can be put into service until it has passed a pre-use inspection conducted pursuant to Form TR-F-27B by the local board of education and the form has been provided to the bureau

of nutrition programs and school transportation. The initial school bus inspection will be conducted at the earliest possible time convenient to the school and the department of education.
[**ARC 9262B**, IAB 12/15/10, effective 1/19/11]

281—43.26(285) Financing. The board of education may finance purchase of transportation equipment as follows:

43.26(1) The board may pay all of the cost of each bus from funds on hand in general fund.

43.26(2) Bonds may be voted to purchase equipment, and funds so derived shall be used for that purpose.

281—43.27 to **43.29** Reserved.

DIVISION VII
MISCELLANEOUS REQUIREMENTS

281—43.30(285) Semiannual inspection. To facilitate the semiannual inspection program, school and school district officials shall send their buses to inspection centers as scheduled. A sufficient number of drivers or other school personnel shall be available at the inspection to operate the equipment for the inspectors. The fee for each vehicle inspected shall be $20 effective July 1, 2005; $25 effective July 1, 2007; and $28 effective July 1, 2009. Effective July 3, 2013, the fee for each vehicle inspected shall be $40.
[**ARC 0767C**, IAB 5/29/13, effective 7/3/13]

281—43.31(285) Maintenance record. School officials shall cause the chassis of all buses and allowable alternative vehicles, whether publicly or privately owned, to be inspected annually and all necessary repairs made before the vehicle is put into service. The inspection and repairs shall be recorded on a form (TR-F-27A) prescribed by the department of education. The completed form (TR-F-27A) shall be signed by the mechanic and carried in the glove compartment of the bus.

281—43.32(285) Drivers' schools. All school bus drivers shall attend classes or schools of instruction as approved by the department of education and provided for in Iowa Code subsection 321.376(2). All new drivers shall, within the first six months of employment, successfully complete the "new driver STOP class" approved by the department. All current school bus drivers shall attend the annual course of instruction. Upon missing a year of instruction, a current driver shall successfully complete the course of instruction for new drivers prior to receiving an authorization. The employer of a school bus driver may impose additional training requirements for any new or current driver.
[**ARC 9472B**, IAB 4/20/11, effective 5/25/11]

281—43.33(285) Insurance. The board of education shall carry insurance on all school-owned buses and see that insurance is carried by all contractors engaged in transporting pupils for the district in the coverages and limits as determined by the board of education.

281—43.34(285) Contract—privately owned buses. The board of education and a contractor who undertakes to transport school pupils for the board, in privately owned vehicles, shall sign a contract substantially similar to that prescribed by the department of education (Form TR-F-4-497). The contract shall contain the following provisions:

43.34(1) To furnish and operate at the contractor's own expense a legally approved vehicle of transportation (or a legally approved chassis on which may be mounted a school bus body supplied and maintained by the board of education) to and from the . . . . . school each day beginning on the date set by the board over route as described, ... transporting only children attending the school designated by the board of education.

43.34(2) To comply with all legal and established uniform standards of operation as required by statute or by legally constituted authorities.

43.34(3) To comply with all uniform standards, established for protection of health and safety for pupils transported.

43.34(4) To comply with all rules and regulations adopted by the board of education for the protection of the children, or to govern the conduct of driver of bus.

43.34(5) To keep bus in good mechanical condition and up to standards required by statutes or by legally constituted authorities.

43.34(6) To take school bus to official inspection when held by state authorities with no additional expense to party of second part.

43.34(7) To see that the bus is swept and the windows cleaned each day and that registration plates and all lights are cleaned before each trip. Further, that the bus is washed and the floor swept and scrubbed with a good disinfectant each week. In case of an epidemic the entire bus shall be washed with a disinfectant.

43.34(8) To use only drivers and substitute drivers who have been approved by the board of education and have received a school bus driver's authorization.

43.34(9) To furnish the board of education an approved certificate of medical examination for each person who is approved by the board of education to drive the bus.

43.34(10) To attend a school of instruction for bus drivers as prescribed by the bureau of nutrition programs and school transportation of the department of education. (If the owner does not drive the bus, the regular approved driver of the bus shall attend.).

43.34(11) To carry insurance on bus and pupils in the coverages and limits as determined by the board of education. Copy of policy to be filed with superintendent of schools.

43.34(12) To make such reports as may be required by state department of education, area education agency board of education, and superintendent of schools.

43.34(13) That the school bus shall be used only for transporting regularly enrolled students to and from public school and to extracurricular activities approved and designated by the board of education and further to comply with all legal restrictions on use of bus.

43.34(14) To obtain, if possible, the registration numbers of all cars violating the school bus passing law, Iowa Code section 321.372 and file information for prosecution.

43.34(15) The board of education hereby reserves the right to change routing of the bus and, if additional mileage is required, it shall be at an extra cost not exceeding $. . . . . per additional mile per month. If shortened. . . . . .

43.34(16) Immoral conduct or the use of alcoholic beverages by the contractor or driver employed by the contractor shall result in appropriate sanctions as provided in Iowa Code section 321.375.

43.34(17) Contract may be terminated on 90-day notice by either party, Iowa Code section 285.5(4).

43.34(18) The contractor agrees that, if the contractor desires to terminate the contract, the school bus will be sold to the board of education at its request as provided in Iowa Code section 285.5(1). (This requirement does not apply to a passenger auto used as a school bus.)

[**ARC 9262B**, IAB 12/15/10, effective 1/19/11]

281—43.35(285) Contract—district-owned buses. The board of education and a private individual undertaking to transport school pupils for the board in school district-owned vehicles shall sign a contract substantially similar to that prescribed by the department of education (Form TR-F-5-497(revised)). The contract shall contain the following provisions:

43.35(1) To conform to all rules of the board of education in and for the district adopted for the protection of the children and to govern the conduct of the person in charge of the conveyance.

43.35(2) To make reports as may be required by the state department of education, area education agency, or superintendent of schools.

43.35(3) To conform to all standards for operation of the school buses as required by statute or by legally constituted authorities.

43.35(4) That the employee shall be entitled to benefits as outlined in the school board policy for the school district.

43.35(5) To attend a school of instruction for bus drivers as prescribed by the bureau of nutrition and school transportation of the department of education.

43.35(6) That the employer can terminate the contract and dismiss the employee for failure to conform to all laws of the state of Iowa and rules promulgated by the Iowa department of education applicable to drivers of school buses.

43.35(7) That this contract shall not be in force until the driver presents an official school bus driver's authorization.

281—43.36(285) Accident reports. The superintendent of schools shall make a report to the bureau of nutrition and school transportation of the department of education on any accident involving any vehicle in use as a school bus. The driver of the bus shall cooperate with the superintendent in making the report. The report shall be made on the department of transportation Iowa Accident Report Form.

281—43.37(285) Railroad crossings. The driver of any school bus shall bring the bus to a complete stop at all railroad crossings, as required in Iowa Code section 321.343, regardless of whether or not there are any pupils in the bus, and regardless of whether or not there is an automatic signal at the crossing. After stopping, the driver shall open the entrance door, look and listen for approaching trains and shall not proceed to cross the tracks until it is safe to do so.

281—43.38(285) Driver restrictions.

43.38(1) The driver of a school bus shall not smoke on the bus or on any school property.

43.38(2) The driver shall not permit firearms to be carried in the bus.

43.38(3) The driver shall not fill the fuel tank while the motor is running or when there are passengers on the bus.

43.38(4) The driver shall ensure that aisles and exits are not blocked.

[**ARC 9262B**, IAB 12/15/10, effective 1/19/11]

281—43.39(285) Civil defense projects. Civil defense projects may be recognized by the board of directors of any school district as an authorized extracurricular activity under the following conditions:

43.39(1) Such activity may take the form of, but need not be restricted to:

a. First-aid classes.

b. Study and distribution of materials relating to community survival, fallout shelters, radiation detection, and other pertinent disaster measures.

c. Exercises and field trips related to the above matters.

d. Cooperation with local, state and national authorities, both civil and military, and interested organizations, in carrying out civil defense exercises and in planning and making preparations for passive defense in time of actual emergency.

43.39(2) The use of school buses for field trips and exercises, and the planned use of school buses in connection with actual emergency procedures to be carried on in cooperation with local, state or national authorities, civil or military, is hereby defined as properly incident to such authorized extracurricular activity.

43.39(3) All such projects, except an actual emergency operation where time is of the essence, shall have prior approval of the state department of education.

43.39(4) The bus shall be driven by an approved driver holding an appropriate driver's license and a regular school bus driver's authorization except that in actual emergency situations, where regular drivers are not available, certain other drivers, including students and teachers, may be used providing the following conditions are met. The driver shall:

a. Be approved by the local board of education.

b. Be at least 18 years of age, be physically and mentally competent, and not possess personal or moral habits which would be detrimental to the best interests of the safety and welfare of the children transported.

43.39(5) Rescinded IAB 12/8/04, effective 1/12/05.

281—43.40(285) Pupil instruction. At least twice during each school year, each pupil who is transported in a school vehicle shall be instructed in safe riding practices and participate in emergency evacuation drills.

281—43.41(285) Trip inspections. A pretrip inspection of each school bus shall be performed and recorded prior to each trip. A written report shall be submitted promptly to the superintendent of schools, transportation supervisor, school bus mechanic, or other person charged with the responsibility for the school transportation program, if any defects or deficiencies are discovered that may affect the safety of the vehicle's operation or result in its mechanical breakdown. A posttrip inspection of the interior of the school bus shall be performed after each trip.

281—43.42(285) Loading and unloading areas. Restricted loading and unloading areas shall be established for school buses at, or near schools.

281—43.43(285) Communication equipment. Each school bus shall have a two-way communications system or cellular telephone capable of emergency communication between the driver of the bus and the school's base of operations for school transportation.

DIVISION VIII
COMMON CARRIERS

281—43.44(285) Standards for common carriers. These standards are intended to apply to any vehicle operated by a common carrier when used exclusively for student transportation to and from school.

43.44(1) *Vehicles.*

a. The vehicles need not be painted yellow and black as required for conventional school buses.

b. The vehicles shall, while transporting children to and from school, be equipped with temporary signs, located conspicuously on the front and back of the vehicle. The sign on the front shall have the words "School Bus" printed in black letters not less than six inches high, on a background of national school bus glossy yellow. The sign on the rear shall be at least ten square feet in size and shall be painted national school bus glossy yellow, and have the words "School Bus" printed in black letters not less than eight inches high. The yellow is to be in accordance with the colorimetric specification of Federal Standard No. 595a, Color 13432; the black matching Federal Standard 595a, Color 17038. Both the six-inch and eight-inch letters shall be Series "D" as specified in the Standard Alphabet—Federal Highway Administration, 1966.

c. Rescinded, effective 8/11/82.

43.44(2) *Drivers.*

a. The driver shall have an appropriate driver's license issued by the Iowa department of transportation.

b. The driver shall possess a school bus driver's authorization issued by the Iowa department of education.

c. The driver shall receive training in accordance with state requirements for school bus drivers.

43.44(3) *Seating.*

a. Each passenger shall have a comfortable seat.

b. Standees are prohibited.

43.44(4) *Loading and unloading procedures.*

a. Vehicle shall pull close enough to curb to prevent another vehicle from passing on right side.

b. If vehicle is not equipped with flashing warning lights or stop arm, or if use of this equipment is prohibited by law, the pupils, on unloading, shall be instructed to remain at the curb until bus has pulled away and it is safe for them to cross the street.

43.44(5) *Inspection of vehicles.*

a. Drivers shall be required to perform daily pretrip inspections of their vehicles and to report promptly and in writing any defects or deficiencies discovered that may affect the safety of the vehicle's operation or result in its mechanical breakdown in accordance with rule 281—43.41(285).

b. Vehicles shall be inspected semiannually by personnel of the department of education in accordance with the provisions of Iowa Code section 285.8(4).

43.44(6) *Other requirements.*

a. Local school officials shall provide the carrier with passenger conduct rules and the driver shall abide by the policies and procedures established by the local district.

b. The carrier shall make a report to the bureau of nutrition and school transportation of the department of education on any accident involving property damage or personal injury while a vehicle is being used as a school bus. The report shall be made on the Iowa Accident Report Form.

c. Student instruction for passenger safety shall be the responsibility of the local school district as specified in rule 281—43.40(285).

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 285.

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[Filed ARC 1661C (Notice ARC 1528C, IAB 7/9/14), IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14][1]

[1] November 19, 2014, effective date of 43.15[ARC 1661C] delayed 70 days by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held November 18, 2014. At its meeting held December 12, 2014, the Committee delayed the effective date of 43.15 until the adjournment of the 2015 Session of the General Assembly.

CHAPTER 29
PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL SYSTEMS BOARD—
APPLICATION, LICENSURE, AND EXAMINATION

641—29.1(105) Definitions. For purposes of these rules, the following definitions shall apply:

"Applicable" means having relevance; appropriate.

"Apprentice" means any person, other than a helper, journeyperson, or master, who, as a principal occupation, is engaged in working as an employee of a plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic systems contractor under the supervision of either a master or a journeyperson and is progressing toward completion of an apprenticeship training program registered by the Office of Apprenticeship of the United States Department of Labor while learning and assisting in the design, installation, and repair of plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic systems, as applicable.

"Board" means the plumbing and mechanical systems board.

"Corresponding" means the same discipline.

"Department" means the Iowa department of public health.

"Disconnect/reconnect plumbing technician specialty license" means a sublicense under a plumbing license to perform work from the appliance shutoff valve or fixture shutoff valve to the appliance or fixture and any part or component of the appliance or fixture, including the disconnection and reconnection of the existing appliance or fixture to the water or sewer piping and the installation of a shutoff valve no more than 3 feet from the appliance or fixture.

"Emergency repairs" means the repair of water pipes to prevent imminent damage to property.

"Hearth systems specialty license" means a sublicense under an HVAC-refrigeration or mechanical license to perform work in the installation of gas burning and solid fuel appliances that offer a decorative view of the flames, from the connector pipe to the shutoff valve located within 3 feet of the appliance. This sublicense is further allowed to perform work in the venting systems, log lighters, gas log sets, fireplace inserts, and freestanding stoves.

"HVAC" means heating, ventilation, air conditioning, ducted systems, or any type of refrigeration used for food processing or preservation. "HVAC" includes all natural, propane, liquid propane, or other gas lines associated with any component of an HVAC system.

"Hydronic" means a heating or cooling system that transfers heating or cooling by circulating fluid through a closed system, including boilers, pressure vessels, refrigerated equipment in connection with chilled water systems, all steam piping, hot or chilled water piping together with all control devices and accessories, installed as part of, or in connection with, any heating or cooling system or appliance whose primary purpose is to provide comfort using a liquid, water, or steam as the heating or cooling media. "Hydronic" includes all low-pressure and high-pressure systems and all natural, propane, liquid propane, or other gas lines associated with any component of a hydronic system. For the purposes of this definition, "primary purpose is to provide comfort" means a system or appliance in which at least 51 percent of the capacity generated by its operation, on an annual average, is dedicated to comfort heating or cooling.

"Inactive license" means a license that is available for a plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic professional who is not actively engaged in running a business or working in the business in the corresponding discipline at that license level.

"Journeyperson" means any person, other than a master, who, as a principal occupation, is engaged as an employee of, or otherwise working under the direction of, a master in the design, installation, and repair of plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic systems, as applicable.

"Licensee" means a person or entity licensed to operate as a contractor or work in the plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic disciplines or work as a certified medical gas system installer or work in the specialty license disciplines developed by the board.

"Master" means any person who works in the planning or superintending of the design, installation, or repair of plumbing, mechanical, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic systems and is otherwise lawfully

qualified to conduct the business of plumbing, mechanical, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic systems, and who is familiar with the laws and rules governing the same.

"Mechanical systems" means HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, and hydronic systems.

"Medical gas system installer" means any person who installs or repairs medical gas piping, components, and vacuum systems, including brazers, who has been issued a valid certification from the National Inspection Testing Certification (NITC) Corporation, or an equivalent authority approved by the board.

"Plumbing" means all potable water building supply and distribution pipes, all plumbing fixtures and traps, all drainage and vent pipes, and all building drains and building sewers, storm sewers, and storm drains, including their respective joints and connections, devices, receptors, and appurtenances within the property lines of the premises, and including the connection to sanitary sewer, storm sewer, and domestic water mains. "Plumbing" includes potable water piping, potable water treating or using equipment, medical gas piping systems, fuel gas piping, water heaters and vents, including all natural, propane, liquid propane, or other gas lines associated with any component of a plumbing system.

"Refrigeration" means any system of refrigeration regardless of the level of power, if such refrigeration is intended to be used for the purpose of food processing and product preservation and is also intended to be used for comfort systems. "Refrigeration" includes all natural, propane, liquid propane, or other gas lines associated with any component of refrigeration.

"Routine maintenance" means the maintenance, repair, or replacement of existing fixtures or parts of plumbing, mechanical, HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic systems in which no changes in original design are made. Fixtures or parts do not include smoke and fire dampers or water, gas or steam piping permanent repairs except for traps or strainers. Routine maintenance shall include emergency repairs. "Routine maintenance" does not include the replacement of furnaces, boilers, cooling appliances, or water heaters more than 100 gallons in size.

"Service technician HVAC specialty license" means a sublicense under an HVAC-refrigeration or mechanical license to perform work from the appliance shutoff valve to the appliance and any part and component of the appliance, including the disconnection and reconnection of the existing appliance to the gas piping and the installation of a shutoff valve no more than 3 feet away from the appliance.

"Sheet metal" means heating, ventilation, air conditioning, pollution control, fume hood systems and related ducted systems or installation of equipment associated with any component of a sheet metal system. "Sheet metal" excludes refrigeration and electrical lines and all natural gas, propane, liquid propane, or other gas lines associated with any component of a sheet metal system.

"Surety bond" means a performance bond written by an entity licensed to do business in this state which guarantees that a contractor will fully perform the contract and which guarantees against breach of that contract.

[**ARC 8530B**, IAB 2/24/10, effective 1/26/10; **ARC 9604B**, IAB 7/13/11, effective 6/21/11; **ARC 9849B**, IAB 11/16/11, effective 12/21/11; **ARC 1220C**, IAB 12/11/13, effective 5/1/14]

641—29.2(105) Available licenses and general requirements. Effective January 1, 2011, all licenses issued by the board will be for a three-year period, except where a shorter or longer period is required or allowed by statute. Subject to the general requirements set forth herein and the minimum qualifications for licensure set forth in rule 641—29.4(105), the following licenses are available:

29.2(1) *Apprentice license.* An applicant for an apprentice license shall:

a. File an application and pay application fees in accordance with 641—29.5(105).

b. Be enrolled in an applicable apprentice program which is registered with the United States Department of Labor Office of Apprenticeship.

c. Certify that the applicant will work under the supervision of a licensed journeyperson or master in the applicable discipline by providing the department with the United States Department of Labor Office of Apprenticeship identification number and sponsor identification number.

29.2(2) *Journeyperson license.*

a. An applicant for a journeyperson license shall:

(1) File an application and pay application fees in accordance with rule 641—29.5(105).

(2) Pass the state journeyperson licensing examination in the applicable discipline. An individual who has passed both the journeyperson HVAC-refrigeration examination and the journeyperson hydronic examination separately shall be qualified to be issued a journeyperson mechanical license without having to pass the journeyperson mechanical examination.

(3) Provide the board with evidence that the applicant has completed at least four years of practical experience as an apprentice. Commencing January 1, 2010, the four years of practical experience required by this paragraph must be an apprenticeship training program registered by the United States Department of Labor Office of Apprenticeship. Documentation must be submitted on a form provided by the board.

b. Notwithstanding the journeyperson licensure requirements set forth in paragraph 29.2(2)*"a,"* an applicant who possesses a master level license and who seeks a journeyperson license in the same discipline shall file an application and pay application fees in accordance with rule 641—29.5(105).

29.2(3) *Master license.* An applicant for a master license shall:

a. File an application and pay application fees in accordance with rule 641—29.5(105).

b. Pass the state master licensing examination for the applicable discipline. An individual who has passed both the master HVAC-refrigeration examination and the master hydronic examination separately shall be qualified to be issued a master mechanical license without having to pass the master mechanical examination.

c. Provide the board with evidence that the applicant:

(1) Has previously been licensed as a master in the applicable discipline; or

(2) Has previously been licensed as a journeyperson in the applicable discipline and has at least two years of journeyperson experience in the applicable discipline.

29.2(4) *Contractor license.* An applicant for a contractor license shall:

a. File an application and pay application fees in accordance with rule 641—29.5(105).

(1) Through June 30, 2017, the application shall include the applicant's state contractor registration number.

(2) Effective July 1, 2017, the application shall include proof of workers' compensation insurance coverage, proof of unemployment insurance compliance and, for out-of-state contractors, a bond as described in Iowa Code chapter 91C.

(3) Effective July 1, 2017, contractor licensure under Iowa Code chapter 105 as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 427, shall constitute registration as a contractor under Iowa Code chapter 91C.

b. Provide the board with evidence that the applicant maintains a permanent place of business.

c. Provide the board with evidence of a public liability insurance policy issued by an entity licensed to do business in this state with a minimum coverage amount of $500,000 and:

(1) If the applicant operates the contractor business as a sole proprietorship, provide the board with evidence that the applicant personally obtained the policy, or

(2) If the applicant operates the contractor business as an employee or owner of a legal entity, provide the board with evidence that the insurance policy is obtained by the entity and that the insurance covers all plumbing or mechanical work performed by the entity.

d. Provide the board with evidence of a surety bond issued by an entity licensed to do business in this state in a minimum amount of $5,000 and:

(1) If the applicant operates the contractor business as a sole proprietorship, provide the board with evidence that the applicant personally obtained the surety bond, or

(2) If the applicant operates the contractor business as an employee or owner of a legal entity, provide the board with evidence that the surety bond was obtained by the entity and that the surety bond covers all plumbing or mechanical work performed by the entity.

e. Provide a certificate to the board that the public liability insurance policy required under paragraph 29.2(4)*"c"* and the surety bond required under paragraph 29.2(4)*"d"* shall not be canceled without the entity first giving 10 days' written notice to the board.

f. Provide the board with evidence that the applicant holds an active master license or employs at least one person who holds an active master license issued under Iowa Code chapter 105 for each discipline in which the applicant performs chapter 105-covered work.

29.2(5) *Active journeyperson license/inactive master license combination.* An applicant for an active journeyperson license and an inactive master license in the same discipline shall:

a. File an application and pay application fees for both an active journeyperson license and an inactive master license in accordance with rule 641—29.5(105).

b. Provide the board with evidence that the applicant meets the requirements for master licensure under subrule 29.2(3).

c. Provide evidence that the applicant is not performing plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, or hydronic work for which a master license is required.

d. Acknowledge awareness that the applicant is unable to perform any plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, or hydronic work for which a master license is required so long as the applicant's master license is held in inactive status.

29.2(6) *Inactive license.* An applicant for an inactive license that does not fall within subrule 29.2(5) shall:

a. File an application and pay application fees in accordance with rule 641—29.5(105).

b. Provide the board with evidence that the applicant meets the requirements for licensure under rule 641—29.2(105) at the applicable licensure level.

c. Provide the board with evidence that the applicant is not actively engaged working in the plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic disciplines for which licensure is required.

d. Acknowledge awareness that the applicant is unable to perform any plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic work for which licensure is required so long as the applicant's license is held in inactive status.

29.2(7) *Service technician HVAC specialty license.* An applicant for a service technician HVAC specialty license shall:

a. File an application and pay application fees in accordance with rule 641—29.5(105).

b. Provide the board with evidence that:

(1) The applicant possesses a valid certification from North American Technician Excellence, Inc. or an equivalent authority approved by the board, or

(2) The applicant completed a Service Technician Associate degree or equivalent educational or similar training approved by the board.

29.2(8) *Disconnect/reconnect plumbing technician specialty license.* An applicant for a disconnect/reconnect plumbing technician specialty license shall:

a. File an application and pay application fees in accordance with rule 641—29.5(105).

b. Provide the board with evidence that:

(1) The applicant is receiving or has previously received industry training to perform work covered under this specialty license, or

(2) The applicant completed a Service Technician Associate degree or equivalent educational or similar training approved by the board.

29.2(9) *Private school or college routine maintenance specialty license.* An applicant for a private school or college routine maintenance specialty license shall:

a. File an application and pay application fees in accordance with rule 641—29.5(105).

b. Provide the board with evidence that the applicant is currently employed by a private school or college.

c. Provide the board with evidence that the applicant is performing routine maintenance within the scope of employment with the private school or college.

29.2(10) *Hearth systems specialty license.* An applicant for a hearth systems specialty license shall:

a. File an application and pay application fees in accordance with rule 641—29.5(105).

b. Provide the board with evidence that the applicant possesses a valid certification issued by the National Fireplace Institute or equivalent authority approved by the board.

[**ARC 8530B**, IAB 2/24/10, effective 1/26/10; **ARC 9604B**, IAB 7/13/11, effective 6/21/11; **ARC 9849B**, IAB 11/16/11, effective 12/21/11; **ARC 1220C**, IAB 12/11/13, effective 5/1/14; see Note 2 at end of chapter]

641—29.3(105) Medical gas piping certification. The following certification is required for a person who performs work as a medical gas system installer. An applicant for a medical gas certificate shall:

29.3(1) File an application and pay applicable fees.

29.3(2) Possess valid certification from the National Inspection Testing Certification (NITC) Corporation, or an equivalent authority approved by the board. Documentation must be submitted on a form provided by the board.

[**ARC 8530B**, IAB 2/24/10, effective 1/26/10]

641—29.4(105) Minimum qualifications for licensure. The following minimum requirements shall apply to all licenses issued after July 1, 2008.

29.4(1) An applicant for any type of license must be at least 18 years old.

29.4(2) Effective January 1, 2010, all apprentice applicants must have completed a high school education or attained GED equivalent.

[**ARC 8530B**, IAB 2/24/10, effective 1/26/10; **ARC 1220C**, IAB 12/11/13, effective 5/1/14; see Delay note at end of chapter]

641—29.5(105) General requirements for application for licensure. The following criteria shall apply to application for licensure.

29.5(1) On-line or paper application.

a. An applicant shall complete a board-approved application either on-line or on a paper application according to instructions contained in the application.

b. Applications can be completed on-line or on a paper application. Paper applications are available to download at http://www.idph.state.ia.us/eh/plumbing.asp or from the board office by writing to: Plumbing and Mechanical Systems Board, Iowa Department of Public Health, 312 E. 12th Street, 5th Floor, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0075, or by calling 1-866-280-1521.

29.5(2) Fees. In order to be processed, each application must be accompanied by the appropriate fees as determined by the board. All fees are nonrefundable.

a. On-line application fees shall be paid by credit card only.

b. A paper application shall be accompanied by the appropriate fees payable by check or money order to the Iowa Plumbing and Mechanical Systems Board.

29.5(3) If the applicant is notified that the application is incomplete, the applicant must contact the board office within 90 days. The board may be contacted at: Plumbing and Mechanical Systems Board, Iowa Department of Public Health, 312 E. 12th Street, 5th Floor, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, or by calling 1-866-280-1521.

29.5(4) No application will be considered by the board without the appropriate verifiable documentation. An applicant must submit the following verifiable documentation:

a. A passing score for a discipline-appropriate examination provided by the testing vendor under contract with the board, when testing is required for a license.

b. Verification that the applicant has met the minimum requirements as defined in 641—29.4(105) and the established employment experience criteria for each type of license.

c. Documentation of criminal convictions related to the practice of the profession, which shall include a full explanation from the applicant. No application shall be considered complete unless and until the licensee responds to board requests for additional information regarding applicant criminal convictions.

29.5(5) Complete applications shall be filed with the plumbing and mechanical systems board. Incomplete applications shall be considered invalid and after 90 days shall be destroyed.

[**ARC 8530B**, IAB 2/24/10, effective 1/26/10; **ARC 1220C**, IAB 12/11/13, effective 5/1/14]

641—29.6(105) Examination.

29.6(1) An applicant for licensure as a plumbing or mechanical system professional that requires a state licensing examination must successfully pass the licensing examination for the discipline.

a. The examination will be administered by the board-approved vendor.

b. The board shall approve the specific examination to be used for each license type.

c. Rescinded IAB 2/24/10, effective 1/26/10.

29.6(2) Examination requirements.

a. The examination will be written and proctored by a testing agency selected by the board.

b. The examination will be offered periodically during the year. The time and location will rotate between multiple sites in the state of Iowa, as determined by the department, with approval of the board.

c. The examination will not be subject to review by applicants. The testing vendor shall, upon request from an applicant, provide information about the sections that the applicant failed, but shall not provide an applicant access to actual examination questions or answers. Any fees associated with the review process will be assessed by and payable to the testing vendor. The applicant is responsible for paying all associated examination fees.

d. A score of 75 percent or better will be considered passing.

29.6(3) Examination application requirements.

a. An applicant shall complete and submit a board-approved examination application either on-line or on a paper application a minimum of 15 business days prior to taking an examination. An applicant shall complete the application form according to instructions contained in the application.

b. Examination applications can be completed on-line or on a paper application. Paper applications are available to download at http://www.idph.state.ia.us/eh/plumbing.asp or from the board office by writing to: Plumbing and Mechanical Systems Board, Iowa Department of Public Health, 312 E. 12th Street, 5th Floor, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0075, or by calling 1-866-280-1521.

c. Fees. In order to be processed, each application must be accompanied by the appropriate fees as determined by the board. All fees are nonrefundable.

(1) On-line examination application fees shall be paid by credit card only.

(2) A paper examination application shall be accompanied by the appropriate fees payable by check or money order to the Iowa Plumbing and Mechanical Systems Board.

d. No application will be considered by the board without the appropriate verifiable documentation.

e. The applicant will be notified and issued an examination entrance letter upon approval of the examination application.

f. If the applicant is notified that the application is incomplete, the applicant must contact the board office within 90 days. The board may be contacted at: Plumbing and Mechanical Systems Board, Iowa Department of Public Health, 312 E. 12th Street, 5th Floor, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, or by calling 1-866-280-1521.

g. Incomplete applications shall be considered invalid and after 90 days shall be destroyed.

h. Examination fees shall be payable directly to the board-approved testing vendor.

(1) All transactions shall be the responsibility of the applicant and testing vendor.

(2) The board shall not be held responsible for refunds from the testing vendor.

i. An applicant shall present current photo identification in order to sit for the examination.

j. An applicant for licensure by examination who does not pass the examination within one year from the original application date will be required to submit a new application.

k. A master examination applicant shall not receive permission to sit for a master examination unless the applicant establishes that the applicant:

(1) Has previously been licensed as a master in the applicable discipline; or

(2) Has previously been licensed as a journeyperson in the applicable discipline and has at least two years of journeyperson experience in the applicable discipline.

l. A journeyperson examination applicant may apply to sit for the examination up to 6 months prior to completion of the 48 months of required apprentice credit, which shall include the granting of advanced standing or credit for previously acquired experience, training, or skills.

29.6(4) Expiration of passing examination score. An applicant who successfully passes an examination must apply for licensure in the applicable discipline at the applicable discipline level within two years of notification that the applicant successfully passed the examination. A passing examination score shall expire if the applicant fails to apply for licensure within the two-year period as

set forth herein, and the applicant shall be required to successfully retake said examination to become licensed in the applicable discipline at the applicable discipline level.
[**ARC 8530B**, IAB 2/24/10, effective 1/26/10; **ARC 9604B**, IAB 7/13/11, effective 6/21/11; **ARC 9849B**, IAB 11/16/11, effective 12/21/11; **ARC 1220C**, IAB 12/11/13, effective 5/1/14]

641—29.7(105) License renewal.

29.7(1) The period of licensure to operate as a contractor or work as a master, journeyperson or apprentice in the plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic disciplines or work as a certified medical gas system installer or work in the specialty license disciplines developed by the board shall be for a period of three years, except as allowed or required in circumstances described in this subrule.

a. All licenses issued or renewed on or after July 1, 2014, shall expire on June 30 every three years, beginning with June 30, 2017.

b. All licenses that currently possess an expiration date prior to June 30, 2014, shall be granted a one-time extension of the expiration date to June 30, 2014, at no additional charge and with no additional continuing education requirements. The licensees holding the licenses described in this rule shall pay a full renewal fee upon renewal and shall be issued a license with an expiration date of June 30, 2017.

c. Licensees with a renewal date that falls from July 1, 2014, through June 29, 2017, shall have the license renewal fee prorated using a one-sixth deduction for each six-month period following July 1, 2014. Applicable late renewal fees shall apply during this period. Licenses renewed through June 29, 2017, shall be issued with an expiration date of June 30, 2017.

d. Fees for new licenses issued after the July 1 beginning of each three-year renewal cycle shall be prorated using a one-sixth deduction for each six-month period of the renewal cycle.

e. A licensee whose license expires between June 30, 2014, and July 1, 2017, may voluntarily renew the license early so the license may have an expiration date of June 30, 2017. This voluntary early renewal may happen at any time on or after July 1, 2014. Notwithstanding any shortened compliance period, licensees who renew their licenses between June 30, 2014, and July 1, 2017, shall meet all of the continuing education requirements that would otherwise be required at both the July 1, 2017, renewal and the prior renewal.

29.7(2) Renewal notification.

a. Through December 31, 2016, the board shall send a renewal notice by regular mail to each licensee at the address on record at least 60 days prior to the expiration of the license. After December 31, 2016, the board shall cease this practice.

b. The licensee is responsible for renewing the license prior to its expiration.

c. Failure of the licensee to receive the notice does not relieve the licensee of the responsibility for renewing the license.

29.7(3) Specific renewal requirements.

a. A licensee seeking renewal shall:

(1) Meet the continuing education requirements as set forth in rule 641—30.2(105). A licensee whose license was reactivated during the current renewal compliance period may use continuing education credit earned during the compliance period for the first renewal following reactivation; and

(2) Submit the completed renewal application and renewal fee before the license expiration date.

b. Failure to renew a license within two months after the expiration of the license shall not invalidate the license, but a reasonable penalty may be assessed as set forth in 641—subrule 28.1(5), in addition to the license renewal fee, to allow reinstatement of the license.

(1) Prior to July 1, 2017, a licensee who allows a license to lapse for 30 days or less may reinstate and renew the license without examination upon payment of the appropriate renewal of license fee as defined in 641—subrule 28.1(3). Beginning July 1, 2017, a licensee who does not timely renew but renews the license on or before the following July 31 may reinstate and renew the license without examination upon payment of the appropriate renewal of license fee as defined in 641—subrule 28.1(3).

(2) Prior to July 1, 2017, a licensee who allows a license to lapse for more than 30 days but less than 60 days may reinstate and renew the license without examination upon payment of a $60 late fee

and the appropriate renewal of license fee as defined in 641—subrule 28.1(3). Beginning July 1, 2017, a licensee who does not timely renew but renews a license between the following August 1 and August 31 may reinstate and renew the license without examination upon payment of a $60 late fee and the appropriate renewal of license fee as defined in 641—subrule 28.1(3).

c. Prior to July 1, 2017, a licensee who allows a license to lapse for more than 60 days but not more than 365 days may reinstate and renew the license without examination upon payment of a $100 late fee and the appropriate renewal of license fee as defined in 641—subrule 28.1(3). Beginning July 1, 2017, a licensee who does not timely renew but renews a license after the following August 31 and on or before the following June 30 may reinstate and renew the license without examination upon payment of a $100 late fee and the appropriate renewal of license fee as defined in 641—subrule 28.1(3).

d. A licensee who allows a license to lapse for more than one year may reinstate and renew the license by either of the following means:

(1) Retaking and successfully passing the applicable licensing examination and paying the appropriate renewal fee as defined in 641—subrule 28.1(3), or

(2) Retaking and successfully completing all continuing education requirements as set forth in rule 641—30.2(105) and paying the appropriate renewal fee as defined in 641—subrule 28.1(3).

e. A licensee who reinstates and renews a lapsed license under paragraph 29.7(3)*"d"* shall not be entitled to a prorated, reduced renewal fee.

[**ARC 8530B**, IAB 2/24/10, effective 1/26/10; **ARC 9604B**, IAB 7/13/11, effective 6/21/11; **ARC 9849B**, IAB 11/16/11, effective 12/21/11; **ARC 0340C**, IAB 10/3/12, effective 11/7/12; **ARC 1220C**, IAB 12/11/13, effective 5/1/14]

641—29.8(105) License reissue. Each reissued license shall be for the same level of license held by the licensee at the time of renewal. Beginning July 1, 2014, upon renewal, licenses shall be reissued as follows:

29.8(1) An individual who holds a refrigeration license shall be reissued an HVAC-refrigeration license; an individual who holds an HVAC license shall be reissued an HVAC-refrigeration license.

29.8(2) An individual who holds an HVAC license and a hydronic license shall be reissued a mechanical license.

29.8(3) An individual who holds a refrigeration license and a hydronic license shall be reissued a mechanical license.

29.8(4) An individual who holds a refrigeration license or an HVAC license and has passed the board-designated hydronics test prior to June 30, 2014, shall be reissued a mechanical license.

29.8(5) An individual who holds only a hydronics license shall be reissued a hydronics license.

[**ARC 8783B**, IAB 6/2/10, effective 5/10/10; **ARC 1220C**, IAB 12/11/13, effective 5/1/14]

641—29.9(105) Waiver from examination for military service. The written examination requirements and prior experience requirements set forth in Iowa Code sections 105.18(2)*"b"*(1) and 105.18(2)*"c"* shall be waived for a journeyperson license or master license if the applicant meets all of the following requirements:

29.9(1) Is an active or retired member of the United States military.

29.9(2) Provides documentation that the applicant was deployed on active duty during any portion of the time period of July 1, 2008, through December 31, 2009.

29.9(3) Provides documentation that shows the applicant has previously passed an examination which the board deems substantially similar to the examination for a journeyperson license or a master license, as applicable, issued by the board, or provides documentation that shows the applicant has previously been licensed by a state or local government jurisdiction in the same trade and trade level.

[**ARC 9604B**, IAB 7/13/11, effective 6/21/11; **ARC 9849B**, IAB 11/16/11, effective 12/21/11]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 105.2, 105.5, 105.9, 105.18, 105.19, 105.20, 105.22 and 272C.3 and 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 427.

[Filed emergency 12/23/08 after Notice 11/5/08—published 1/14/09, effective 1/1/09]

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[Filed Emergency ARC 8783B, IAB 6/2/10, effective 5/10/10]

[Filed Emergency ARC 9604B, IAB 7/13/11, effective 6/21/11]
[Filed ARC 9849B (Notice ARC 9612B, IAB 7/13/11), IAB 11/16/11, effective 12/21/11]
[Filed ARC 0340C (Notice ARC 0043C, IAB 3/21/12), IAB 10/3/12, effective 11/7/12]
[Filed ARC 1220C (Notice ARC 0934C, IAB 8/7/13), IAB 12/11/13, effective 5/1/14][1]
[Editorial change: IAC Supplement 12/24/14][2]

[1] May 1, 2014, effective date of ARC 1220C, Item 12 [rescission of 29.4(3)], delayed until the adjournment of the 2014 General Assembly by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held January 10, 2014.

[2] 641—paragraph 29.2(4)*"d"* editorially reinstated IAC Supplement 12/24/14.

MEDICINE BOARD[653]

[Prior to 5/4/88, see Health Department[470], Chs 135 and 136, renamed Medical Examiners Board[653] under the "umbrella" of Public Health Department[641] by 1986 Iowa Acts, ch 1245]
[Prior to 7/4/07, see Medical Examiners Board[653]; renamed by 2007 Iowa Acts, Senate File 74]

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CHAPTER 18
MILITARY SERVICE AND VETERAN RECIPROCITY

653—18.1(85GA,ch1116) Definitions. As used in this chapter:

"License" means a license issued by the board, including a permanent medical license, resident physician license, special physician license, temporary physician license or licensed acupuncturist license.

"Military service" means honorably serving on federal active duty, state active duty, or national guard duty, as defined in Iowa Code section 29A.1; in the military services of other states, as provided in 10 U.S.C. Section 101(c); or in the organized reserves of the United States, as provided in 10 U.S.C. Section 10101.

"Military service applicant" means an individual who is requesting credit toward licensure that is subject to the jurisdiction of the board for military education, training, or service obtained or completed in military service including, but not limited to, a medical physician or surgeon, osteopathic physician or surgeon, or licensed acupuncturist.

"Provisional license" means a license that is issued by the board to a veteran who is licensed in another jurisdiction in which licensure requirements are not substantially equivalent to those required in Iowa and that will allow the veteran an opportunity to obtain additional experience or education required for licensure in Iowa. A provisional license may be issued for a specified period of time upon such conditions as the board deems reasonably necessary to protect the health, welfare or safety of the public.

"Veteran" means an individual who meets the definition of "veteran" in Iowa Code section 35.1(2).

[**ARC 1804C**, IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

653—18.2(85GA,ch1116) Military education, training, and service credit. A military service applicant may apply for credit for verified military education, training, or service toward any experience or educational requirement for licensure by submitting a military service application form to the board office.

18.2(1) The completed military service application may be submitted with an application for licensure or examination or prior to an applicant's applying for licensure or to take an examination. No fee is required with submission of an application for military service credit.

18.2(2) The applicant shall identify the experience or educational licensure requirement to which the credit would be applied if granted. Credit shall not be applied to an examination requirement.

18.2(3) The applicant shall provide documents, military transcripts, a certified affidavit, or forms that verify completion of the relevant military education, training, or service, which may include, when applicable, the applicant's Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty (DD Form 214) or Verification of Military Experience and Training (VMET) (DD Form 2586).

18.2(4) The applicant shall fully comply with all other requirements necessary for licensure in Iowa pursuant to 653—Chapter 9.

18.2(5) Upon receipt of a completed military service application, the board shall promptly determine whether the verified military education, training, or service will satisfy all or any part of the identified experience or educational qualifications for licensure.

18.2(6) The board shall grant the application in whole or in part if the board determines that the verified military education, training, or service satisfies all or part of the experience or educational qualifications for licensure.

18.2(7) The board shall inform the military service applicant in writing of the credit, if any, given toward an experience or educational qualification for licensure or explain why no credit was granted. The applicant may request reconsideration upon submission of additional documentation or information.

18.2(8) A military service applicant who is aggrieved by the board's decision may request a contested case (administrative hearing) and may participate in a contested case by telephone. A request for a contested case shall be made within 30 days of issuance of the board's decision. There shall be no fees or costs assessed against the military service applicant in connection with a contested case conducted pursuant to this subrule.

18.2(9) The board shall grant or deny the military service application prior to ruling on the application for licensure. The applicant shall not be required to submit any fees in connection with the licensure application unless the board grants the military service application. If the board does not grant the military service application, the applicant may withdraw the licensure application or request that the application be placed on pending status. The withdrawal of a licensure application shall not preclude subsequent applications supported by additional documentation or information.
[**ARC 1804C**, IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

653—18.3(85GA,ch1116) Veteran reciprocity.

18.3(1) A veteran with an unrestricted professional license in another jurisdiction may apply for licensure in Iowa through reciprocity. A veteran must pass any examinations required for licensure to be eligible for licensure through reciprocity. A fully completed application for licensure submitted by a veteran under this subrule shall be given priority and shall be expedited.

18.3(2) An application for licensure by reciprocity shall contain all of the information required of all applicants for licensure who hold unrestricted licenses in other jurisdictions and who are applying for licensure by reciprocity, including but not limited to completion of all required forms, payment of applicable fees, disclosure of criminal or disciplinary history, and, if applicable, a criminal history background check. In addition, the applicant shall provide such documentation as is reasonably needed to verify the applicant's status as a veteran under Iowa Code section 35.1(2).

18.3(3) Upon receipt of a fully completed licensure application, the board shall promptly determine if the professional or occupational licensing requirements of the jurisdiction where the veteran is licensed are substantially equivalent to the licensing requirements in Iowa. The board may consider the following factors in determining substantial equivalence: scope of practice, education and coursework, degree requirements, and postgraduate experiences.

18.3(4) The board shall promptly grant a license to the veteran if the veteran is licensed in the same or similar profession in another jurisdiction whose licensure requirements are substantially equivalent to those required in Iowa, unless the applicant is ineligible for licensure based on other grounds, for example, the applicant's disciplinary or malpractice history or criminal background.

18.3(5) If the board determines that the licensing requirements in the jurisdiction in which the veteran is licensed are not substantially equivalent to those required in Iowa, the board shall promptly inform the veteran of the additional experience, education, or examinations required for licensure in Iowa. Unless the applicant is ineligible for licensure based on other grounds, such as disciplinary or malpractice history or criminal background, the following shall apply:

a. If a veteran has not passed the required examination(s) for licensure, the veteran may request that the application be placed in pending status.

b. If additional experience or education is required in order for the applicant's qualifications to be considered substantially equivalent, the applicant may request that the board issue a provisional license for a specified period of time during which the applicant will successfully complete the necessary experience or education. The board shall issue a provisional license for a specified period of time upon such conditions as the board deems reasonably necessary to protect the health, welfare or safety of the public, unless the board determines that the deficiency is of a character that the public health, welfare or safety will be adversely affected if a provisional license is granted.

c. If a request for a provisional license is denied, the board shall issue an order fully explaining the decision and shall inform the applicant of the steps the applicant may take in order to receive a provisional license.

d. If a provisional license is issued, the application for full licensure shall be placed in pending status until the necessary experience or education has been successfully completed or the provisional license expires, whichever occurs first. The board may extend a provisional license on a case-by-case basis for good cause.

18.3(6) A veteran who is aggrieved by the board's decision to deny an application for a reciprocal license or a provisional license or is aggrieved by the terms under which a provisional license will be granted may request a contested case (administrative hearing) and may participate in a contested case

by telephone. A request for a contested case shall be made within 30 days of issuance of the board's decision. There shall be no fees or costs assessed against the veteran in connection with a contested case conducted pursuant to this subrule.

[**ARC 1804C**, IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 147, 148, 148E, and 272C and 2014 Iowa Acts, chapter 1116, division VI.

[Filed ARC 1804C (Notice ARC 1632C, IAB 9/17/14), IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

CHAPTER 19
Reserved

CHAPTER 20
PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANTS
Rescinded IAB 11/14/90, effective 10/25/90
See 645—Chapter 325

CHAPTER 1
ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURES

[Prior to 6/21/91, see Veterans Affairs Department[841] Chs 1, 3, 5]
[Prior to 1/6/93, see Veterans Affairs Division[613] Chs 1, 3, 5]

801—1.1(35,35A,35D) Definitions. The following definitions are unique to the department of veterans affairs:

"Annual school of instruction" means annual classroom certification and recertification training sponsored by the department for county veteran service officers to meet accreditation requirements of the National Association of County Veteran Service Officers (NACVSO).

"Armed forces graves" means graves of any individuals who die during or after discharge from honorable service in the army, navy, air force, marines, merchant marines, coast guard, or as a federally activated reservist or member of the national guard, and are buried within the state of Iowa.

"Cemetery" means the Iowa Veterans Cemetery.

"Certificate of training" means a certificate provided to a county veteran service officer upon satisfactory completion of an annual school of instruction.

"Commandant" means the commandant of the Iowa Veterans Home.

"Commission" means the Iowa commission of veterans affairs.

"Commissioner" means a member of the Iowa commission of veterans affairs.

"County commission" means a county commission of veteran affairs.

"County commissioner" means a member of a county commission of veteran affairs.

"County veteran service officer" means an executive director or administrator of a county commission.

"Department" means the Iowa department of veterans affairs.

"Executive director" means the executive director of the Iowa department of veterans affairs.

[**ARC 7825B**, IAB 6/3/09, effective 7/8/09]

801—1.2(35,35A,35D) Commission. The commission is established and operates in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 35A.

1.2(1) *Office location.* The commission maintains its office at the Iowa Department of Veterans Affairs at Camp Dodge. The mailing address is: Iowa Commission of Veterans Affairs, c/o Camp Dodge, Building 3465, 7105 NW 70th Avenue, Johnston, Iowa 50131-1824. The telephone number is (515)727-4698 or 1-800-838-4692 (1-800-VET-IOWA).

1.2(2) *Meetings and conduct of business.*

a. Meetings. Regular meetings of the commission shall be held four times a year during the months of January, April, July, and September at 10 a.m. Notice of the time, place, and tentative agenda of all meetings shall be posted on the bulletin board located in the office of the governor 24 hours prior to the meeting. The agenda for each meeting shall include a reasonable time period for public comment. Special meetings shall be held pursuant to call by the chairperson. Notice of time and place shall be posted in the same manner as a regular meeting.

b. A quorum shall consist of two-thirds of the membership appointed and qualified to vote.

c. A quorum is required to carry a position.

d. Copies of minutes shall be kept on file in the office of the department.

e. In cases not covered by these rules, Robert's Rules of Order shall govern.

f. An equal number of meetings shall be conducted at Camp Dodge and the Iowa Veterans Home.

1.2(3) *Duties.* The duties of the commission are as follows:

a. Organize and annually select a chairperson, a senior vice-chairperson and a junior vice-chairperson at the first meeting of each state fiscal year.

b. Supervise the commandant's administration of commission policy for the operation and conduct of the Iowa Veterans Home as set out in rule 801—1.4(35A,35D) and 801—Chapter 10.

c. Review proposed administrative rules submitted by the department concerning the management and operation of the department. Unless the commission votes to disapprove a proposed rule on a two-thirds vote at the earlier of the next regularly scheduled meeting of the commission or a special

meeting of the commission called by the commission within 30 days of the date the proposed rule is submitted, the department may proceed to adopt the rule.

d. Advise and make recommendations to the department, the general assembly, and the governor concerning issues involving and impacting veterans in this state.

e. Advise and make recommendations to the general assembly and the governor concerning the management and operation of the department.

f. Conduct an equal number of meetings at Camp Dodge and the Iowa Veterans Home. The agenda for each meeting shall include a reasonable time period for public comment.

g. Administer the Iowa veterans trust fund pursuant to 801—Chapter 14, Iowa Administrative Code.

h. Maintain and authorize expenditures from the veterans license fee fund to fulfill the responsibilities of the commission pursuant to Iowa Code section 35A.11.

[**ARC 7825B**, IAB 6/3/09, effective 7/8/09; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 11/26/14]

801—1.3(35,35A) Executive director. The executive director is responsible for administering the duties of the department and the commission other than those related to the Iowa Veterans Home.

1.3(1) *Office location and hours.* The office of the executive director is located at Camp Dodge, Building 3465, 7105 NW 70th Avenue, Johnston, Iowa 50131-1824. The office is open to the public during the hours of 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. except Saturday, Sunday, and holidays. The telephone number is (515)252-4698 or 1-800-838-4692 (1-800-VET-IOWA).

1.3(2) *Administrative staff.* The executive director provides direction to administrative staff employed by the department to assist the executive director in carrying out assigned duties.

1.3(3) *Investigation of applications.* The executive director shall examine all applications and approve or disapprove same and make any investigation necessary to establish facts regarding veterans service status and veterans affairs data in accordance with Iowa Code chapters 35 and 35A.

1.3(4) *Duties.* The duties of the department are as follows:

a. Maintain and disseminate information to veterans and the public regarding facilities, benefits, and services available to veterans and their families and assist veterans and their families in obtaining such benefits and services.

b. Maintain information and data concerning the military service of Iowa veterans.

c. Assist county veteran affairs commissions established pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 35B. The department shall provide to county commissions suggested uniform benefits and administrative procedures for carrying out the functions and duties of the county commissions. The department shall also ensure compliance of county commissions with required office hours.

d. Permanently maintain the records including certified records of bonus applications for awards paid from the war orphans educational fund under Iowa Code chapter 35.

e. Collect and maintain information concerning veterans affairs.

f. Assist the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the Iowa Veterans Home, funeral directors, and federally chartered veterans service organizations in providing information concerning veterans' service records and veterans affairs data.

g. Maintain alphabetically a permanent registry of the graves of all persons who served in the military, naval, or merchant marine forces of the United States in time of war and whose mortal remains rest in Iowa.

h. After consultation with the commission and the Iowa Association of County Veteran Service Officers, provide certification training to officers and county support staff pursuant to 2008 Iowa Acts, chapter 1130, section 3, and Iowa Code section 35B.6 as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, chapter 1130, section 4. Training provided shall include accreditation by the National Association of County Veteran Service Officers. Continuing education training shall be provided by the department to meet the requirements established by the National Association of County Veteran Service Officers and to ensure that each officer is proficient in the use of electronic mail, general computer use, and use of the Internet to access information regarding facilities, benefits, and services available to veterans and their families. The department shall provide two schools of instruction annually. At least one school each year will

provide continuing education requirements sufficient to maintain national accreditation and at least one school each year will provide accreditation training for nonaccredited officers, if needed.

i. Provide an annual training course for county commissioners of veteran affairs.

j. Establish and operate a state veterans cemetery pursuant to Iowa Code section 35A.5, subsection 10.

k. Authorize the sale, trade, or transfer of veterans commemorative property pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 37A and 801—Chapter 15, Iowa Administrative Code.

l. Adopt rules pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 17A and establish policy for the management and operation of the department. Prior to adopting rules, the department shall submit proposed rules to the commission for review pursuant to the requirements of Iowa Code section 35A.3.

m. Provide information requested by the commission concerning the management and operation of the department and the programs administered by the department.

n. Carry out the policies of the department.

[**ARC 7825B**, IAB 6/3/09, effective 7/8/09; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 11/26/14]

801—1.4(35A,35D) Commandant. The commandant is responsible for administering and enforcing all rules adopted by the commission pertaining to the operation of the Iowa Veterans Home.

1.4(1) *Office location and hours.* The office of the commandant is located in the Sheeler Building at the Iowa Veterans Home, 1301 Summit, Marshalltown, Iowa 50158-5485. The office is open to the public during the hours of 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. except Saturday, Sunday, and holidays. The telephone number is (515)752-1501. In cases of emergencies after hours, the commandant or designee may be reached at that telephone number.

1.4(2) *Biennial report.* The commandant shall make a full and detailed report biennially regarding matters pertaining to the Iowa Veterans Home in accordance with Iowa Code section 35D.17.

801—1.5(35A) Iowa Veterans Cemetery. The department shall operate and administer the Iowa Veterans Cemetery in accordance with United States Department of Veterans Affairs' standards.

1.5(1) *Operation and maintenance.* The cemetery shall be operated and maintained in accordance with national standards set forth in Title 38 U.S.C. Chapter 24.

1.5(2) *Application for interment.* The department shall provide veterans and their eligible dependents with a standardized application for interment at the cemetery. This application is available at the Iowa Veterans Cemetery, 34024 Veterans Memorial Drive, Adel, Iowa 50003-3300; the Iowa Department of Veterans Affairs, 7105 NW 70th Avenue, Camp Dodge, Building 3465, Johnston, Iowa 50131-1824; or online at www.va.iowa.gov/vetcemetery/index.html.

1.5(3) *Eligibility.* The department shall make eligibility for interment determinations consistent with Title 38 U.S.C. Chapter 24. State residency shall not be considered a component of eligibility.

1.5(4) *Appeal rights.*

a. Final agency action. Eligibility determinations made by the cemetery director shall be the final decision of the department.

b. Judicial review. Judicial review of the department's decision may be sought in accordance with Iowa Code section 17A.19.

[**ARC 7825B**, IAB 6/3/09, effective 7/8/09; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 11/26/14; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 12/24/14]

801—1.6 Reserved.

ARMED FORCES GRAVES REGISTRATION

801—1.7(35A,35B) Armed forces graves registration. Armed forces graves registration shall be completed as follows:

1.7(1) *Duties of the funeral director.* The funeral director who contracts to inter the deceased veteran shall complete Armed Forces Graves Registration Record, Form 582-1002, in duplicate, forwarding the original and copy to the county commission.

1.7(2) *Duties of the county commission.* The county commission shall record the information alphabetically, and by description of location in the cemetery where the veteran is buried, in a book prescribed by the commission and kept for that purpose in the office of the county commission. The county commission shall forward the original Armed Forces Graves Registration Record to the executive director at the address provided in subrule 1.3(1).

1.7(3) *Where filed.* The original Armed Forces Graves Registration Record shall be filed at the office of the executive director.

1.7(4) *Forms.* Additional Armed Forces Graves Registration Record forms may be obtained by contacting the executive director's office in accordance with subrule 1.3(1).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 35A.3 and 35B.19.

801—1.8 and **1.9** Reserved.

WAR ORPHANS EDUCATIONAL AID

801—1.10(35,35A) War orphans educational aid. Rescinded IAB 2/28/07, effective 1/29/07.

MERCHANT MARINE WAR BONUS

801—1.11(35) Merchant marine war bonus. The merchant marine war bonus shall be administered in accordance with 1999 Iowa Acts, chapter 180, sections 2 and 5.

1.11(1) *Eligibility.* This rule applies to former members of the active, oceangoing merchant marines who served during World War II at any time between December 7, 1941, and December 31, 1946, both dates inclusive, and who had maintained residence in this state for a period of at least six months immediately before entering the merchant marine service, and who were discharged under honorable conditions.

1.11(2) *Application procedures.* The application is available at the department of veterans affairs. The application may be submitted to the department with name, address and telephone number, along with required document DD-214.

1.11(3) *Department processing and investigation.*

a. The time period for filing applications shall begin on July 1, 1999.

b. The executive director of the department of veterans affairs will approve or disapprove the application.

1.11(4) *Appeals procedure.* Decisions of the executive director are subject to review by the commission. Applicants may appeal the decisions of the commission as provided by Iowa Code section 17A.19.

1.11(5) *Office address.* The office of the department of veterans affairs is located at 7105 NW 70th Avenue, Camp Dodge, Building 3465, Johnston, Iowa 50131-1824.

1.11(6) *Qualified recipient and amount of payment.* The former merchant marine or surviving unremarried widow or widower, child or children, mother, father, or person standing in loco parentis, in the order named and none other, of any deceased person, shall be paid and entitled to receive from moneys appropriated for that purpose the sum of $12.50 for each month that the person was on active duty in the merchant marine service, all before December 31, 1946, not to exceed a total sum of $500.
[**ARC 7825B**, IAB 6/3/09, effective 7/8/09; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 11/26/14]

801—1.12 to **1.14** Reserved.

801—1.15(35A,35B) Training for county commissions. Rescinded IAB 6/3/09, effective 7/8/09. [See 801—Chapter 7.]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 35 and 35A and sections 35B.6, 35B.11, 35D.1, 35D.13, 35D.16, and 35D.17.

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[Editorial change: IAC Supplement 11/26/14]
[Editorial change: IAC Supplement 12/24/14]

CHAPTER 10
GENERAL INDUSTRY SAFETY AND HEALTH RULES

[Prior to 9/24/86, Labor, Bureau of [530]]
[Prior to 10/7/98, see 347—Ch 10]

875—10.1(88) Definitions. As used in these rules, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

"Part" means 875—Chapter 10, Iowa Administrative Code.

"Standard" means a standard which requires conditions, or the adoption or use of one or more practices, means, methods, operations, or processes, reasonably necessary or appropriate to provide safe or healthful employment and places of employment.

875—10.2(88) Applicability of standards.

10.2(1) None of the standards in this chapter shall apply to working conditions of employees with respect to which federal agencies other than the United States Department of Labor, exercise statutory authority to prescribe or enforce standards or regulations affecting occupational safety or health.

10.2(2) If a particular standard is specifically applicable to a condition, practice, means, method, operation, or process, it shall prevail over any different general standard which might otherwise be applicable to the same condition, practice, means, method, operation, or process.

10.2(3) However, any standard shall apply according to its terms to any employment and place of employment in any industry, even though particular standards are also prescribed for the industry, as in 1910.12, 1910.261, 1910.262, 1910.263, 1910.264, 1910.265, 1910.266, 1910.267, and 1910.268 of 29 CFR 1910, to the extent that none of such particular standards applies.

10.2(4) In the event a standard protects on its face a class of persons larger than employees, the standard shall be applicable under this part only to employees and their employment and places of employment.

10.2(5) An employer who is in compliance with any standard in this part shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirement of Iowa Code section 88.4, but only to the extent of the condition, practice, means, method, operation or process covered by the standard.

875—10.3(88) Incorporation by reference. The standards of agencies of the U.S. Government, and organizations which are not agencies of the U.S. Government which are incorporated by reference in this chapter have the same force and effect as other standards in this chapter. Only mandatory provisions (i.e., provisions containing the word "shall" or other mandatory language) of standards incorporated by reference are adopted under the Act.

875—10.4(88) Exception for hexavalent chromium exposure in metal and surface finishing job shops. Prior to December 31, 2008, for employers that comply with the requirements of this rule, the labor commissioner shall enforce respiratory protection provisions only with respect to employees who fall into one of the six categories outlined in Paragraph 4, Appendix A, 29 CFR 1910.1026, except that the phrase "Exhibit B to this Agreement" shall refer to Exhibit B, Appendix A, 29 CFR 1910.1026. This exception is limited to the narrow circumstances outlined below and shall expire on May 31, 2010.

10.4(1) *Eligibility.* An employer's facility is eligible for this exception if the employer is a member of the Surface Finishing Industry Council or the facility is a surface-finishing or metal-finishing job shop that sells plating or anodizing services to other companies.

10.4(2) *Participation.* To be covered by this exception, eligible employers must complete and submit a Declaration of Participation via mail to the Labor Commissioner, 1000 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, or via facsimile to (515)281-7995. Declarations of Participation must be postmarked or received on or before April 7, 2007. Each declaration shall apply only to one facility. Declaration of Participation forms are available at http://www.iowaworkforce.org/labor/iosh/index.html or by calling (515)242-5870.

10.4(3) *Applicability.* This exception applies only to surface- and metal-finishing operations within covered facilities.

10.4(4) *Feasible engineering controls.* Participating employers must implement feasible engineering controls necessary to reduce hexavalent chromium levels at their facilities to or below five micrograms per cubic meter of air calculated as an eight-hour, time-weighted average by December 31, 2008. In fulfilling this obligation, participating employers may select from the engineering and work practice controls listed in Exhibit A, Appendix A, 29 CFR 1910.1026, or may adopt other controls.

10.4(5) *Employee training.* Participating employers shall train their employees in accordance with the provisions of 29 CFR 1910.1026(l)(2). Using language the employees can understand, participating employers will also train their employees on the provisions of this exception no later than June 7, 2007.

10.4(6) *Compliance and monitoring.* Participating employers shall comply with the requirements set forth in Paragraphs 3 and 4, Appendix A, 29 CFR 1910.1026, except that as used in Appendix A:

a. The acronym "OSHA" shall refer to the labor commissioner;

b. The word "Company" shall refer to employers participating in this exception;

c. The word "Agreement" shall refer to this rule; and

d. The phrase "Exhibit B to this Agreement" shall refer to Exhibit B, Appendix A, 29 CFR 1910.1026.

875—10.5 and **10.6** Reserved.

875—10.7(88) Definitions and requirements for a nationally recognized testing laboratory. The federal regulations adopted at 29 CFR, Chapter XVII, Part 1910, regulation 1910.7 and Appendix A, as published at 53 Fed. Reg. 12120 (April 12, 1988) and amended at 53 Fed. Reg. 16838 (May 11, 1988), 54 Fed. Reg. 24333 (June 7, 1989) and 65 Fed. Reg. 46818 (July 31, 2000) are adopted by reference.

875—10.8 to **10.11** Reserved.

875—10.12(88) Construction work.

10.12(1) *Standards.* The standards prescribed in 875—Chapter 26 are adopted as occupational safety and health standards and shall apply, according to the provisions thereof, to every employment and place of employment of every employee engaged in construction work. Each employer shall protect the employment and places of employment of each employee engaged in construction work by complying with the provisions of 875—Chapter 26.

10.12(2) *Definition.* For the purpose of this rule, *"construction work"* means work for construction, alteration, or repair including painting and redecorating, and where applicable, the erection of new electrical transmission and distribution lines and equipment, and the alteration, conversion, and improvement of the existing transmission and distribution lines and equipment. This incorporation by reference of 875—Chapter 26 (Part 1926) is not intended to include references to interpretative rules having relevance to the application of the construction safety Act, but having no relevance to the application of Iowa Code chapter 88.

875—10.13 to **10.18** Reserved.

875—10.19(88) Special provisions for air contaminants.

10.19(1) *Asbestos, tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite dust.* Reserved.

10.19(2) *Vinyl chloride.* Rule 1910.1017 of the federal rules as adopted by reference in 875—10.20(88) shall apply to the exposure of every employee to vinyl chloride in every employment and place of employment covered by 875—10.12(88), in lieu of any different standard on exposure to vinyl chloride which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of any rule adopted in 875—Chapter 26.

10.19(3) *Acrylonitrile.* Rule 1910.1045 of the federal rules as adopted by reference in 875—10.20(88) shall apply to the exposure of every employee to acrylonitrile in every employment and place of employment covered by 875—10.12(88), in lieu of any different standard on exposure to acrylonitrile which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of any rule adopted in 875—Chapter 26.

10.19(4) *Inorganic arsenic.* Rule 1910.1018 of the federal rules as adopted by reference in 875—10.20(88) shall apply to the exposure of every employee to inorganic arsenic in every employment

and place of employment covered by 875—10.12(88), in lieu of any different standard on exposure to inorganic arsenic which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of any rule adopted in 875—Chapter 26.

10.19(5) Rescinded, effective 6/10/87.

10.19(6) *Lead.* Rescinded IAB 8/5/92, effective 8/5/92.

10.19(7) *Ethylene oxide.* Rule 1910.1047 of the federal rules as adopted by reference in 875—10.20(88) shall apply to the exposure of every employee to ethylene oxide in every employment and place of employment covered by 875—10.12(88), in lieu of any different standard on exposure to ethylene oxide which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of any rule adopted in 875—Chapter 26.

10.19(8) *Benzene.* Rule 1910.1028 of the federal rules as adopted by reference in 875—10.20(88) shall apply to the exposure of every employee to benzene in every place of employment covered by 875—10.12(88), in lieu of any different standard on exposure to benzene which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of any rule adopted in 875—Chapter 26.

10.19(9) *Formaldehyde.* Rule 1910.1048 of the federal rules as adopted by reference in 875—10.20(88) shall apply to the exposure of every employee to formaldehyde in every place of employment covered by 875—10.12(88), in lieu of any different standard on exposure to formaldehyde which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of any rule adopted in 875—Chapter 26.

10.19(10) *Methylene chloride.* Rule 1910.1052 of the federal rules as adopted by reference in 875—10.20(88) shall apply to the exposure of every employee to methylene chloride in every employment and place of employment covered by 875—10.12(88) in lieu of any different standard on exposure to methylene chloride which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of any rule adopted in 875—Chapter 26.

875—10.20(88) Adoption by reference. The rules beginning at 1910.20 and continuing through 1910, as adopted by the United States Secretary of Labor shall be the rules for implementing Iowa Code chapter 88. This rule adopts the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Standards of 29 CFR, Chapter XVII, Part 1910 as published at 37 Fed. Reg. 22102 to 22324 (October 18, 1972) and as amended at:

37 Fed. Reg. 23719 (November 8, 1972)
37 Fed. Reg. 24749 (November 21, 1972)
38 Fed. Reg. 3599 (February 8, 1973)
38 Fed. Reg. 9079 (April 10, 1973)
38 Fed. Reg. 10932 (May 3, 1973)
38 Fed. Reg. 14373 (June 1, 1973)
38 Fed. Reg. 16223 (June 21, 1973)
38 Fed. Reg. 19030 (July 17, 1973)
38 Fed. Reg. 27048 (September 28, 1973)
38 Fed. Reg. 28035 (October 11, 1973)
38 Fed. Reg. 33397 (December 4, 1973)
39 Fed. Reg. 1437 (January 9, 1974)
39 Fed. Reg. 3760 (January 29, 1974)
39 Fed. Reg. 6110 (February 19, 1974)
39 Fed. Reg. 9958 (March 15, 1974)
39 Fed. Reg. 19468 (June 3, 1974)
39 Fed. Reg. 35896 (October 4, 1974)
39 Fed. Reg. 41846 (December 3, 1974)
39 Fed. Reg. 41848 (December 3, 1974)
40 Fed. Reg. 3982 (January 27, 1975)
40 Fed. Reg. 13439 (March 26, 1975)
40 Fed. Reg. 18446 (April 28, 1975)
40 Fed. Reg. 23072 (May 28, 1975)
40 Fed. Reg. 23743 (June 2, 1975)
40 Fed. Reg. 24522 (June 9, 1975)

40 Fed. Reg. 27369 (June 27, 1975)
40 Fed. Reg. 31598 (July 28, 1975)
41 Fed. Reg. 11504 (March 19, 1976)
41 Fed. Reg. 13352 (March 30, 1976)
41 Fed. Reg. 35184 (August 20, 1976)
41 Fed. Reg. 46784 (October 22, 1976)
41 Fed. Reg. 55703 (December 21, 1976)
42 Fed. Reg. 2956 (January 14, 1977)
42 Fed. Reg. 3304 (January 18, 1977)
42 Fed. Reg. 45544 (September 9, 1977)
42 Fed. Reg. 46540 (September 16, 1977)
42 Fed. Reg. 37668 (July 22, 1977)
43 Fed. Reg. 11527 (March 17, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 19624 (May 5, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 27394 (June 23, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 27434 (June 23, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 28472 (June 30, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 28473 (June 30, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 31330 (July 21, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 35032 (August 8, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 45809 (October 3, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 49744 (October 24, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 51759 (November 7, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 53007 (November 14, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 56893 (December 5, 1978)
43 Fed. Reg. 57602 (December 8, 1978)
44 Fed. Reg. 5447 (January 26, 1979)
44 Fed. Reg. 50338 (August 28, 1979)
44 Fed. Reg. 60981 (October 23, 1979)
44 Fed. Reg. 68827 (November 30, 1979)
45 Fed. Reg. 6713 (January 29, 1980)
45 Fed. Reg. 8594 (February 8, 1980)
45 Fed. Reg. 12417 (February 26, 1980)
45 Fed. Reg. 35277 (May 23, 1980)
45 Fed. Reg. 41634 (June 20, 1980)
45 Fed. Reg. 54333 (August 15, 1980)
45 Fed. Reg. 60703 (September 12, 1980)
46 Fed. Reg. 4056 (January 16, 1981)
46 Fed. Reg. 6288 (January 21, 1981)
46 Fed. Reg. 24557 (May 1, 1981)
46 Fed. Reg. 32022 (June 19, 1981)
46 Fed. Reg. 40185 (August 7, 1981)
46 Fed. Reg. 2632 (August 21, 1981)
46 Fed. Reg. 42632 (August 21, 1981)
46 Fed. Reg. 45333 (September 11, 1981)
46 Fed. Reg. 60775 (December 11, 1981)
47 Fed. Reg. 39161 (September 7, 1982)
47 Fed. Reg. 51117 (November 12, 1982)
47 Fed. Reg. 53365 (November 26, 1982)
48 Fed. Reg. 2768 (January 21, 1983)
48 Fed. Reg. 9641 (March 8, 1983)
48 Fed. Reg. 9776 (March 8, 1983)

48 Fed. Reg. 29687 (June 28, 1983)
49 Fed. Reg. 881 (January 6, 1984)
49 Fed. Reg. 4350 (February 3, 1984)
49 Fed. Reg. 5321 (February 10, 1984)
49 Fed. Reg. 25796 (June 22, 1984)
50 Fed. Reg. 1050 (January 9, 1985)
50 Fed. Reg. 4648 (February 1, 1985)
50 Fed. Reg. 9800 (March 12, 1985)
50 Fed. Reg. 36992 (September 11, 1985)
50 Fed. Reg. 37353 (September 13, 1985)
50 Fed. Reg. 41494 (October 11, 1985)
50 Fed. Reg. 51173 (December 13, 1985)
51 Fed. Reg. 22733 (June 20, 1986)
51 Fed. Reg. 24325 (July 3, 1986)
51 Fed. Reg. 25053 (July 10, 1986)
51 Fed. Reg. 33033 (September 18, 1986)
51 Fed. Reg. 33260 (September 19, 1986)
51 Fed. Reg. 34560 (September 29, 1986)
51 Fed. Reg. 45663 (December 19, 1986)
52 Fed. Reg. 16241 (May 4, 1987)
52 Fed. Reg. 17753 (May 12, 1987)
52 Fed. Reg. 34562 (September 11, 1987)
52 Fed. Reg. 36026 (September 25, 1987)
52 Fed. Reg. 36387 (September 28, 1987)
52 Fed. Reg. 46291 (December 4, 1987)
52 Fed. Reg. 49624 (December 31, 1987)
53 Fed. Reg. 6629 (March 2, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 8352 (March 14, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 11436 (April 6, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 12120 (April 12, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 16838 (May 11, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 17695 (May 18, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 27346 (July 20, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 27960 (July 26, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 34736 (September 8, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 35625 (September 14, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 37080 (September 23, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 38162 (September 29, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 39581 (October 7, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 45080 (November 8, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 47188 (November 22, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 49981 (December 13, 1988)
54 Fed. Reg. 2920 (January 19, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 6888 (February 15, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 9317 (March 6, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 12792 (March 28, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 28054 (July 5, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 29274 (July 11, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 29545 (July 13, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 30704 (July 21, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 31456 (July 28, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 31765 (August 1, 1989)

54 Fed. Reg. 36687 (September 1, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 36767 (September 5, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 37531 (September 11, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 41364 (October 6, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 46610 (November 6, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 47513 (November 15, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 49971 (December 4, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 50372 (December 6, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 52024 (December 20, 1989)
55 Fed. Reg. 3146 (January 30, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 3300 (January 31, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 3723 (February 5, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 4998 (February 13, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 7967 (March 6, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 12110 (March 30, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 12819 (April 6, 1990)
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55 Fed. Reg. 14073 (April 13, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 19259 (May 9, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 25094 (June 10, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 26431 (June 28, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 32014 (August 6, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 38677 (September 20, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 46053 (November 1, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 46949 (November 8, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 50686 (December 10, 1990)
56 Fed. Reg. 15832 (April 18, 1991)
56 Fed. Reg. 24686 (May 31, 1991)
56 Fed. Reg. 43700 (September 4, 1991)
56 Fed. Reg. 64175 (December 6, 1991)
57 Fed. Reg. 6403 (February 24, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 7847 (March 4, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 7878 (March 5, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 22307 (May 27, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 24330 (June 8, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 24701 (June 10, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 27160 (June 18, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 29204 (July 1, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 29206 (July 1, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 35666 (August 10, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 42388 (September 14, 1992)
58 Fed. Reg. 4549 (January 14, 1993)
58 Fed. Reg. 15089 (March 19, 1993)
58 Fed. Reg. 16496 (March 29, 1993)
58 Fed. Reg. 21778 (April 23, 1993)
58 Fed. Reg. 34845 (June 29, 1993)
58 Fed. Reg. 35308 (June 30, 1993)
58 Fed. Reg. 35340 (June 30, 1993)
58 Fed. Reg. 40191 (July 27, 1993)
59 Fed. Reg. 4435 (January 31, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 6169 (February 9, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 16360 (April 6, 1994)

59 Fed. Reg. 26115 (May 19, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 33661 (June 30, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 33910 (July 1, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 36699 (July 19, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 40729 (August 9, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 41057 (August 10, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 43270 (August 22, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 51741 (October 12, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 65948 (December 22, 1994)
60 Fed. Reg. 9624 (February 21, 1995)
60 Fed. Reg. 11194 (March 1, 1995)
60 Fed. Reg. 33344 (June 28, 1995)
60 Fed. Reg. 33984 (June 29, 1995)
60 Fed. Reg. 47035 (September 8, 1995)
60 Fed. Reg. 52859 (October 11, 1995)
61 Fed. Reg. 5508 (February 13, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 9230 (March 7, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 9583 (March 8, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 19548 (May 2, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 21228 (May 9, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 31430 (June 20, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 43456 (August 23, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 56831 (November 4, 1996)
62 Fed. Reg. 1600 (January 10, 1997)
62 Fed. Reg. 29668 (June 2, 1997)
62 Fed. Reg. 40195 (July 25, 1997)
62 Fed. Reg. 42018 (August 4, 1997)
62 Fed. Reg. 42666 (August 8, 1997)
62 Fed. Reg. 43581 (August 14, 1997)
62 Fed. Reg. 48175 (September 15, 1997)
62 Fed. Reg. 54383 (October 20, 1997)
62 Fed. Reg. 65203 (December 11, 1997)
62 Fed. Reg. 66276 (December 18, 1997)
63 Fed. Reg. 1269 (January 8, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 13339 (March 19, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 17093 (April 8, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 20098 (April 23, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 33467 (June 18, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 50729 (September 22, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 66038 (December 1, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 66270 (December 1, 1998)
64 Fed. Reg. 13700 (March 22, 1999)
64 Fed. Reg. 13908 (March 23, 1999)
64 Fed. Reg. 22552 (April 27, 1999)
65 Fed. Reg. 76567 (December 7, 2000)
66 Fed. Reg. 5324 (January 18, 2001)
66 Fed. Reg. 18191 (April 6, 2001)
67 Fed. Reg. 67961 (November 7, 2002)
68 Fed. Reg. 75780 (December 31, 2003)
69 Fed. Reg. 7363 (February 17, 2004)
69 Fed. Reg. 31881 (June 8, 2004)
69 Fed. Reg. 46993 (August 4, 2004)

70 Fed. Reg. 53929 (September 13, 2005)
70 Fed. Reg. 1140 (January 5, 2005)
71 Fed. Reg. 10373 (February 28, 2006)
71 Fed. Reg. 36008 (June 23, 2006)
71 Fed. Reg. 63242 (October 30, 2006)
72 Fed. Reg. 7190 (February 14, 2007)
72 Fed. Reg. 64428 (November 15, 2007)
72 Fed. Reg. 71068 (December 14, 2007)
73 Fed. Reg. 75583 (December 12, 2008)
68 Fed. Reg. 32638 (June 2, 2003)
74 Fed. Reg. 46355 (September 9, 2009)
74 Fed. Reg. 40447 (August 11, 2009)
75 Fed. Reg. 12685 (March 17, 2010)
76 Fed. Reg. 33606 (June 8, 2011)
76 Fed. Reg. 75786 (December 5, 2011)
77 Fed. Reg. 17764 (March 26, 2012)
76 Fed. Reg. 80738 (December 27, 2011)
77 Fed. Reg. 37598 (June 22, 2012)
77 Fed. Reg. 46949 (August 7, 2012)
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CHAPTER 26
CONSTRUCTION SAFETY AND HEALTH RULES

[Prior to 9/24/86, Labor, Bureau of [530]]
[Prior to 10/7/98, see 347—Ch 26]

875—26.1(88) Adoption by reference. Federal Safety and Health Regulations for Construction beginning at 29 CFR 1926.16 and continuing through 29 CFR, Chapter XVII, Part 1926, are hereby adopted by reference for implementation of Iowa Code chapter 88. These federal rules shall apply and be interpreted to apply to the Iowa Occupational Safety and Health Act, Iowa Code chapter 88, not the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, and shall apply and be interpreted to apply to enforcement by the Iowa commissioner of labor, not the United States Secretary of Labor or the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The amendments to 29 CFR 1926 are adopted as published at:

38 Fed. Reg. 16856 (June 27, 1973)
38 Fed. Reg. 27594 (October 5, 1973)
38 Fed. Reg. 33397 (December 4, 1973)
39 Fed. Reg. 19470 (June 3, 1974)
39 Fed. Reg. 24361 (July 2, 1974)
40 Fed. Reg. 23072 (May 28, 1975)
41 Fed. Reg. 55703 (December 21, 1976)
42 Fed. Reg. 2956 (January 14, 1977)
42 Fed. Reg. 37668 (July 22, 1977)
43 Fed. Reg. 56894 (December 5, 1978)
45 Fed. Reg. 75626 (November 14, 1980)
51 Fed. Reg. 22733 (June 20, 1986)
51 Fed. Reg. 25318 (July 11, 1986)
52 Fed. Reg. 17753 (May 12, 1987)
52 Fed. Reg. 36381 (September 28, 1987)
52 Fed. Reg. 46291 (December 4, 1987)
53 Fed. Reg. 22643 (June 16, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 27346 (July 20, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 29139 (August 2, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 35627 (September 14, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 35953 (September 15, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 36009 (September 16, 1988)
53 Fed. Reg. 37080 (September 23, 1988)
54 Fed. Reg. 15405 (April 18, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 23850 (June 2, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 30705 (July 21, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 41088 (October 5, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 45894 (October 31, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 49279 (November 30, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 52024 (December 20, 1989)
54 Fed. Reg. 53055 (December 27, 1989)
55 Fed. Reg. 3732 (February 5, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 42328 (October 18, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 47687 (November 14, 1990)
55 Fed. Reg. 50687 (December 10, 1990)
56 Fed. Reg. 2585 (January 23, 1991)
56 Fed. Reg. 5061 (February 7, 1991)
56 Fed. Reg. 41794 (August 23, 1991)
56 Fed. Reg. 43700 (September 4, 1991)

57 Fed. Reg. 7878 (March 5, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 24330 (June 8, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 29119 (June 30, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 35681 (August 10, 1992)
57 Fed. Reg. 42452 (September 14, 1992)
58 Fed. Reg. 21778 (April 23, 1993)
58 Fed. Reg. 26627 (May 4, 1993)
58 Fed. Reg. 35077 (June 30, 1993)
58 Fed. Reg. 35310 (June 30, 1993)
58 Fed. Reg. 40468 (July 28, 1993)
59 Fed. Reg. 215 (January 3, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 6170 (February 9, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 36699 (July 19, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 40729 (August 9, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 41131 (August 10, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 43275 (August 22, 1994)
59 Fed. Reg. 65948 (December 22, 1994)
60 Fed. Reg. 9625 (February 21, 1995)
60 Fed. Reg. 11194 (March 1, 1995)
60 Fed. Reg. 33345 (June 28, 1995)
60 Fed. Reg. 34001 (June 29, 1995)
60 Fed. Reg. 36044 (July 13, 1995)
60 Fed. Reg. 39255 (August 2, 1995)
60 Fed. Reg. 50412 (September 29, 1995)
61 Fed. Reg. 5509 (February 13, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 9248 (March 7, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 31431 (June 20, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 41738 (August 12, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 43458 (August 23, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 46104 (August 30, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 56856 (November 4, 1996)
61 Fed. Reg. 59831 (November 25, 1996)
62 Fed. Reg. 1619 (January 10, 1997)
63 Fed. Reg. 1295 (January 8, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 1919 (January 13, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 3814 (January 27, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 13340 (March 19, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 17094 (April 8, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 20099 (April 23, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 33468 (June 18, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 35138 (June 29, 1998)
63 Fed. Reg. 66274 (December 1, 1998)
64 Fed. Reg. 22552 (April 27, 1999)
66 Fed. Reg. 5265 (January 18, 2001)
66 Fed. Reg. 37137 (July 17, 2001)
67 Fed. Reg. 57736 (September 12, 2002)
69 Fed. Reg. 31881 (June 8, 2004)
70 Fed. Reg. 1143 (January 5, 2005)
71 Fed. Reg. 2885 (January 18, 2006)
70 Fed. Reg. 76985 (December 29, 2005)
71 Fed. Reg. 10381 (February 28, 2006)
71 Fed. Reg. 36008 (June 23, 2006)

71 Fed. Reg. 76985 (August 24, 2006)
72 Fed. Reg. 64428 (November 15, 2007)
73 Fed. Reg. 75583 (December 12, 2008)
75 Fed. Reg. 12685 (March 17, 2010)
75 Fed. Reg. 27429 (May 17, 2010)
75 Fed. Reg. 48130 (August 9, 2010)
76 Fed. Reg. 33606 (June 8, 2011)
77 Fed. Reg. 17764 (March 26, 2012)
76 Fed. Reg. 80738 (December 27, 2011)
77 Fed. Reg. 23118 (April 18, 2012)
77 Fed. Reg. 37598 (June 22, 2012)
77 Fed. Reg. 42988 (July 23, 2012)
77 Fed. Reg. 46949 (August 7, 2012)
78 Fed. Reg. 23841 (April 23, 2013)
78 Fed. Reg. 32116 (May 29, 2013)
79 Fed. Reg. 20629 (April 11, 2014)
79 Fed. Reg. 56960 (September 24, 2014)

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 84A.1, 84A.2, 88.2 and 88.5.

[**ARC 7699B**, IAB 4/8/09, effective 5/13/09; **ARC 8997B**, IAB 8/11/10, effective 9/15/10; **ARC 9230B**, IAB 11/17/10, effective 12/22/10; **ARC 9755B**, IAB 9/21/11, effective 10/26/11; **ARC 0173C**, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12; **ARC 0282C**, IAB 8/22/12, effective 9/26/12; **ARC 0726C**, IAB 5/1/13, effective 6/5/13; **ARC 0898C**, IAB 8/7/13, effective 9/11/13; **ARC 1049C**, IAB 10/2/13, effective 11/6/13; **ARC 1531C**, IAB 7/9/14, effective 8/13/14; **ARC 1803C**, IAB 12/24/14, effective 1/28/15]

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